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U.S. Minister to Ethiopia Ordered to Stay at Post

Washington Has Already Used Nonrecognition Toward Manchoukuo

Can Keep Arms Ban

Minister Engert to Continue at Addis Ababa, Accredited to Haile Selassie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The United States plans to keep Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Minister to Ethiopia, in residence at Addis Ababa indefinitely, still accredited to the Government of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Thus will be preserved the "nonrecognition" policy, established by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, which refuses to accord diplomatic recognition to territories acquired in violation of treaties. This Stimson doctrine, as reiterated by Cordell Hull, present Secretary of State, as recently as Dec. 5, was once more referred by William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, in a week-end statement applied to the increase of Japanese troops in North China.

Respect for All Treaties

While the Phillips statement had no direct reference to the Ethiopian situation, implications were that the American adherence to the sanctity of treaties applies on one continent as well as another. Secretary Hull's declaration, which Mr. Phillips repeated, was that "this Government . . . continues to bespeak respect by all nations for the provisions and treaties solemnly entered into for the purpose of facilitating and regulating to reciprocal and common advantage the contracts between and among the countries signatory."

The first way to apply this general policy to the Ethiopian situation is apparently to refuse to withdraw Minister Engert. His withdrawal, it is interpreted, would be tacit recognition of the change brought about by Italian arms. The refusal is to preserve the moral vigor of the American policy.

May Be Consular Officer

From the State Department's viewpoint, Mr. Engert remains a Minister accredited to the Ethiopian Government. Oddly enough, his credentials arrived in Addis Ababa and he was able to present them just a day or two before the Negus took the train out. But from the Italian viewpoint, Mr. Engert may be simply a consular representative in their colony—a representative they would be anxious to have remain.

One polite hint has come from the Italians that diplomats in the former Ethiopian capital are expected to leave: a statement from the Viceroy, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, that diplomats would be protected "until their departure." Since then, nothing has been heard, and the State Department considers that the Italians may not be averse to transformation of present diplomats into future consular officers.

Tact Required

Trouble might arise if Minister Engert sought to exercise diplomatic privileges, when the Italians would extend only consular facilities, but this could be avoided by tact. It is recalled that the United States still has seven consular officials in Manchuria, accredited to the Chinese Government, though authority has since 1932 been exercised by the Japanese through the puppet Manchoukuo Government. A similar legal fiction may prevail indefinitely in Ethiopia.

Reiteration of the American policy of nonrecognition falls in the midst of a serious League cirsis. Withdrawal of Guatemala, perhaps presaging a wider walk-out of minor members, is known to have shocked Geneva. The future of the League is admittedly in peril.

President Roosevelt, in view of political observers, would jeopardize his re-electoral chances for re-election if he did anything openly to bring Washington and Geneva closer at this juncture, or to assume any direct responsibility for salvaging the League The best that can be done is indirect assistance, and the reassertion of the American nonrecognition policy was perhaps intended as an encouragement to Geneva.

No Surrender

At the same time, its direct bearing upon the Far East is great. Uneasiness is reported spreading in China as result of the large increases in Japanese garrisons. While the State Department affirmation of loyalty to existing treaties may be poor comfort in a storm, nevertheless it indicates that no surrender is contemplated in the moral position taken by Washington.

In addition to leaving Minister Engert in Addis Ababa, the American Government can continue its arms embargo in effect, as long as it chooses. Continued imposition of the embargo is a straight assertion

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Move to Get U. S. Into League Denied

By the Associated Press

London, May 18

FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN told the House of Commons today that he was unaware of any steps which could be taken usefully to bring the United States into the League of Nations.

His statement was in reply to a question by Ellis Smith, Labor Party member of the House, who asked if anything was being done to induce the United States to join the Geneva body.

"The answer is in the negative," Mr. Eden said in reply to a question as to whether there would be diplomatic retaliation if the British envoy to Ethiopia were compelled to leave his post.

Italy's Charges Of Dumdum Use Laid to Trickster

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden charged before the House of Commons today that forgery and deception were used to obtain "fabricated evidence" of Ethiopian dumdum bullets purportedly made in England.

Answering Italian allegations which were hastily withdrawn from Geneva last week, Mr. Eden said Lopez was a British subject of Polish origin and was well known in England under a number of aliases.

He posed in London as an Ethiopian arms purchaser, the Foreign Secretary declared.

Then he induced a munitions firm to supply him with sample ammunition, Mr. Eden charged.

These samples, the Foreign Secretary went on, were used to persuade Italian authorities that such ammunition was being exported to Ethiopia with the official connivance of the United Kingdom.

According to Mr. Eden's statement, the British appeared to have had Lopez under constant surveillance.

Under Observation

Aware that Lopez was in touch with the Italian embassy, Mr. Eden said he warned Ambassador Dino Grandi of Italy that the continued employment of the man would not assist in the maintenance of good relations between the two countries.

Subsequently, however, charges based on Lopez' activities appeared in the Italian press. Mr. Eden said Lopez was known to have made contact with members of the staff of the Italian military attaché in London within the last three weeks.

The Foreign Secretary said Lopez presented a foreign introduction from the Bank of Egypt to the

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Safety at Sea Inquiry Turns To Labor Issue

Congress to Investigate Human Equation in Ship Disasters

Many Charges Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Today, nearly two years since the Morro Castle burned off the coast of New Jersey, Congress finally prepared to investigate labor conditions in the American merchant marine which were blamed primarily for the 124 fatalities in that disaster.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, announced his committee would conduct a searching inquiry into the subject assisted by a select group of qualified experts headed by Rear Admiral H. G. Hamlet of the United States Coast Guard and including representatives of both marine labor and marine employers.

Human Equation

The official report on the Morro Castle disaster found minor imperfections in the ship had some bearing on the outbreak and spread of the fire. But it was on failure of "the human equation" that the investigators placed responsibility for the large list of fatalities, holding that had there been proper discipline, morale and competence among crew and officers, the fire need not have taken such a heavy toll.

The Morro Castle burned in the early morning of Sept. 8, 1934. The official report finding failure in "the human equation" resulting from overwork, inadequate pay, faulty discipline, and other factors related to labor conditions, was submitted on Oct. 26, 1934.

Many Changes Made

Since then there has been extensive study of the structural features of the ship, resulting in new legislation designed to reduce to an absolute minimum the fire hazard at sea. There has been an extensive reshuffling of the federal steamboat inspection service, with a view to increasing the supervision over passenger ships. Liability of the ship lines has also been revised and increased.

But until today every attempt at reform indicated by the Morro Castle and subsequent sea disasters has stopped short at the question of labor conditions and labor personnel. Agitation for such a study has, however, been increasing due to continued labor disputes on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Senator Copeland assumed a mid-

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Civil Service Losing in U.S., Survey Shows

U. S. Alone Has 'Spoils' System, Public Affairs Committee Finds

Career Men Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Figures indicating that Civil Service has lost ground in the past few years, particularly in smaller governmental units, are offered in the latest pamphlet of the Public Affairs Committee of which Raymond Leslie Buell is chairman, issued today in co-operation with the Institute of Public Administration.

Instead of a governmental utopia of spoils-free administration which the United States might achieve easily if rigid Civil Service standards were applied, America is stumbling along almost alone among great powers today, the report says, with mediocre governmental personnel which is recruited on a patronage basis. The result is higher taxes and lowered efficiency and morale, according to the findings of the investigators.

Losing in States

In the states, the report finds, fewer Civil Service commissions have been created in the last decade than in any previous 10-year period since 1883. Two states, Connecticut and Kansas, have abandoned the merit system after having tried it, leaving only nine of the 48 states with Civil Service regulations. Only four of the 3053 counties in the United States have a merit system of their own.

In the Federal Administration, the report states, there has been no absolute decline in the number of persons under civil service, contrary to a widespread impression to the contrary, although the relative proportion of government employees under the merit system has fallen back seriously in the Roosevelt Administration, due to the appointment of temporary New Deal agencies outside civil service. Practically all of the 230,000 new jobs created in the emergency agencies are outside civil service.

Twin Objectives

As a big immediate objective, the report calls for passage of the O'Mahoney bill putting the last of the postmasters under civil service. This Senate bill is similar to the Ramspeck and Mead bills in the House. The second big objective is enactment of the Logan bill, which would put all New Deal emergency agencies under civil service.

Here is the picture the committee

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Supreme Court Kills Guffey Coal Act In 6-to-3 Ruling as Unconstitutional; Resettlement Plan Loses in Lower Court

District of Columbia Court Says President Overstepped

May Throw Out Entire Relief Act

No Authority in Act, It Says, to Plan Resettling —Like NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The New Deal's Resettlement Administration, under Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, was declared unconstitutional today by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The decision was based on the same legal reasoning as the famous Schechter NRA case.

It appears that the entire relief act of 1935 is thrown out by this decision, although the specific dicta of the court applied to its use of funds for resettlement purposes.

Ruling on the Resettlement Administration case the Court of Appeals declared the use of relief funds for resettlement purposes was "clearly unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

Citing the Schechter case decision, the court said the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 failed to set up any standard or criterion under which the money might be spent. The decision was handed down in an injunction suit brought by Franklin Township, Somerset County, N. J., which sought to halt a resettlement project within its area. The injunction request had been refused by the District Supreme Court. The Appeals Court now reverses this decision.

The Court's Ruling

The court's opinion read in part as follows:

"In examining the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 in the light of the principle laid down in the decision in the Panama and Schechter case, it appears that, in so far as this case is concerned, there is clearly unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

"There is nothing in the act directly prescribing the powers or duties of the President with respect to housing. Assuming that it may be inferred from the act that the funds are to be used by the President, yet there is nothing requiring their use, either absolutely or in any specified condition or circumstance."

"He is free to use them or not as he sees fit. . . .

"Outside these restrictions, if they may be called such, the President is free to inaugurate any conceivable kind of housing project.

Unfettered in Housing

"His discretion, in the language of the Schechter case, is virtually unfettered, and he is at liberty to set up agencies and to prescribe such rules and fix such standards as he may deem proper. There is no criterion to govern his course as to housing and the various other projects enumerated in the act."

The establishment of the Resettlement Administration by Mr. Roosevelt was characterized by the court as a "legislative function."

"The President," said the opinion, "and not Congress is to legislate with respect to housing. The President, not Congress, is to set up government agencies to carry out the purpose of the act.

Overstepped His Authority

"In pursuance of the authority purported to be conferred, the President established a so-called resettlement administration, and not a housing administration.

"By the same order he had prescribed certain functions and duties to be exercised and performed by the resettlement administrator. Nowhere in the act is there a word or a syllable authorizing a policy of resettling destitute or low-income families or shifting the populations of states and communities, nor does any authority appear for the organization of a resettlement administration for the purpose of establishing model communities.

"As the whole plan was developed, the housing feature appears to be merely incidental."

Billions Spent Under Act

By the Associated Press

THE Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, which the District of Columbia Court of Appeals today found unconstitutional, was proposed by President Roosevelt Jan. 4. It was finally enacted April 8 after an extensive legislative battle.

It appropriated $4,880,000,000 for winding up the federal dole and inaugurating work relief.

Up to March 31, the last date for which figures are available, $2,515,082,158 had been spent under the act.

Allotments which President Roosevelt has made from this fund include:

Resettlement Administration, $230,398,400; Works Progress Administration, $1,363,926,901; Bureau of Public Roads, $500,000,000; Civilian Conservation Corps, $527,479,450; Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, $33,377,380; Reclamation Bureau, $76,680,000; Navy Department, $17,542,716; Public Works Administration, $447,476,447; Rural Electrification Administration, $10,546,812; Treasury, $50,241,066; War Department, $146,341,386.

In addition, $938,530,085 was spent on direct relief during the transition from the dole to work relief.

Not all of the sums allotted has been spent.

Calls It State Rights Invasion—Cities Labor Conditions

Cardozo, Brandeis, Stone in Dissent

Price Fixing Provisions and Labor Considerations Complicated

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Dividing six to three, the Supreme Court struck down the Guffey Coal Act today on the same ground that it invalidated NRA—an unconstitutional invasion of state powers.

The court said the conclusion was unavoidable "that the price-fixing provisions of the (bituminous) code are so related to, and dependent upon, the labor provisions as conditions, considerations or compensations, as to make it clearly probable that the former being held bad, the latter would not have been passed.

"The fall of the former (before the court), therefore, carries down with it the latter.

Separate Enactment No Help

"The price-fixing provisions of the code are thus disposed of without coming to the question of their constitutionality; but neither this disposition of the matter, nor anything we have said, is to be taken as indicating that the court is of opinion that these provisions, if separately enacted, could be sustained."

The six to three decision was delivered by Justice Sutherland before a crowded audience which included Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, co-author of the law with Representative Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania.

Justices Cardozo, Brandeis and Stone dissented.

A separate opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, who contended the act might be sustained "in relation to the provisions for marketing in interstate commerce."

"The decisions of the courts below, so far as they accomplish that result, should be affirmed," he asserted.

Overstepping by Congress

The majority held that Congress in the law had exceeded its power under the Constitution in attempting to regulate interstate commerce.

The decision holding NRA unconstitutional was cited as a precedent.

Constitutionality of the Guffey Act to permit federal control of prices, wages and hours in the bituminous industry had been challenged by James Walter Carter, West Virginia and Virginia producer, and by 19 Kentucky operators.

In the Carter case, the District of Columbia Supreme Court upheld price fixing, but declared unconstitutional the provisions for regulating wages and hours.

One Court Upheld Act

The western Kentucky Federal District Court upheld the entire act.

"Working conditions are obviously local conditions," today's opinion reminded.

The majority also held that it was an improper delegation of power to permit a majority to dominate a minority so far as wages and hours in an industry are concerned.

"The delegation," the opinion asserted, "is so clearly arbitrary, and so clearly a denial of rights safeguarded by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to decisions of this court which foreclose the question."

The NRA decision also was cited in this connection.

What Act Aimed To Do

The Guffey Act, aimed to lift the bituminous industry from depression and increase miners' pay.

Proponents contended authority for it existed in the constitutional provisions for regulation of interstate commerce.

Challengers had maintained that its power over local production did not square with the NRA decision.

The law was enacted late last summer after President Roosevelt expressed hope that the House Ways and Means Committee would "not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however, reasonable," to block it.

New deal opponents have argued the Administration was attempting to force legislation despite what members of Congress might think of its validity.

Called "Little NRA"

Adherence of coal operators to the plan—called a "Little NRA" by some—was made compulsory through a 15 per cent tax on the sale price at the mine.

To those producers who agreed to abide by the code regulating the industry, 90 per cent of the tax would be refunded.

The soft coal producing region was divided into 23 districts, each to have a board to determine minimum prices.

Minimum wages and maximum hours were to be agreed upon by a majority of the miners and producers of two thirds of the total tonnage. They would be applicable to all code members.

Seven states—Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, New Mexico, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky—had filed briefs as "friends of the court" on behalf of the legislation.

One of the opposition claims was that it violated states' rights.

In the arguments, John Dickin-

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Transport Planes Grounded Safely By Robot Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—Secret experiments with a newly developed airplane landing system, in which transport planes are landed without their human pilots touching the controls, were revealed today by W. A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines.

Successful results have been obtained in tests at the Oakland Municipal Airport in California, where the experiments are taking place.

Guided down a track of radio signals by an automatic pilot, planes have been brought to smooth landings on the Oakland field repeatedly with the air lines' double-track radio landing system or automatic pilot. Twin-engined planes have been landed 250 times in tests with contact being made with the ground so perfectly that observers on the ground were un-

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Stiff Sanctions Basic Plank In Blum's Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Automatic application of sanctions in all cases of aggression is a foundation stone of France's foreign policy as outlined in the joint program of the "Popular Front."

Swept into power by an extreme left landslide in the recent elections, the united front of Radicals, Socialists and Communists is expected to have an opportunity soon of applying the policies elaborated in common before the voting. A Popular Front Government composed of Socialists and Radicals and enjoying the support of the Communists, is in process of formation.

Will this government—if it is successfully constituted—adopt the foreign policy envisaged in its pre-election program and approved—in theory at least—by a majority of French voters? Such is the declared intention of the Socialist and Com-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, May 18

War Debts—Due and Notices on Way

Washington—While defaults on next month's due installments of of $971,255,092 on European war debts to the United States Government are expected to be general, Finland is counted on for its $164,315.

Léon Blum, Premier-designate of France, has indicated that his Leftist Cabinet will reconsider the debt question after it assumes office on June 2. Payments are due June 15. The semiannual due notes are in process of distribution.

Defaults on foreign dollar bonds; war debt figures: Financial Page.

Treaties—Validity Upheld by State Department

Washington—Nonrecognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia is the indicated policy of the United States Government, sponsor under former Secretary of State Stimson of the doctrine that gains won in violation of peace instruments shall not be validated by the international community.

Unlike Mr. Stimson, who spoke from the shoulder on this issue, the Roosevelt Administration contents itself with a guarded statement by William Phillips, Undersecretary of State.

Veiled Reference

No specific reference was made by Mr. Phillips to Ethiopia or to the nonrecognition policy. North China, rather than Ethiopia, called forth the statement. Japanese troop movements into North China, rather than Italian annexation of Ethiopia, formed the subject matter. Respect for treaties, especially the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing China's territorial integrity, was enjoined.

Purpose Clear

Yet beneath diplomacy's suave indirection, American policy directs a shaft against illegal seizures of territory.

The United States, sponsor both of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, violated by Italy in resorting to war for settlement of disputes, and of the nonrecognition doctrine, could not consistently say to Italy:

"We hereby recognize your legal title to territory formerly held by His Imperial Highness, Negus Negusti Haile Selassie of Ethiopia."

A Legal Outcast

Britain, France and the League of Nations preceded Washington in indicating policies of nonrecognition toward Italy in Ethiopia. The issue became acute when Il Duce defiantly reverted to pre-1918 methods by promptly and formally annexing Ethiopia on May 9, after Italian troops had forced Haile Selassie to flee.

Britain as early as April 21 let it be known that it could not recognize any *fait accompli* due to the use of armed force.

France on May 9 reached a Cabinet decision not to recognize Ethiopia as Italian, just before Italy decreed Ethiopia to be Italian.

Geneva's Council on May 11 summoned Ethiopia's delegate to its horseshoe table, refusing to recognize any change in Ethiopia's legal status. Forthwith Baron Pompeo Aloisi took the Council to task; Ethiopia no longer exists, he protested. And, like Chief Delegate Matsuoka of Japan when the League Assembly in 1933 condemned the seizure of

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Boston News Today:

Joker Found in Judges' Retirement Measure
Mansfield Attacks School System
Fin Com Starts New Coal Hearing
Dighton Masses to Oppose Dog Racing

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

An American 'Family Robinson'

This Man on Relief Writes Own 'Success Story' in Character

Saga of Sacrifice

PART II

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—To his astonishment Dewey Robinson has turned out to be America's greatest puzzle maker. No cryptogram of such perplexity has lately been set before the nation as that devised jointly by Robinson and his 9,999,999 associates—the problem of the unemployed.

In the old jigsaw puzzles it was often useful to start by picking up one piece and studying it. Similarly, in the riddle of the jobless, it may help to size up one of them and see how he came to go on relief.

"Success Story"

Essentially Dewey Robinsin has no hard luck tale. He's a man on relief, to be sure. He's been on nearly four years. But for all that, his is a story of success. He has made for himself a record of achievement.

Naturally, it differs from the narratives of notables who started out with nothing and managed to sell something or other—it makes no difference what—by the billion.

Robinson's story is the opposite.

His victory consists in keeping his home from being smashed by calamity, in seeking that he and his wife and their three-year-old daughter, born a few months after his job vanished, have stuck together.

Still He's Grateful

The sober child of golden curls helped to carry her parents through the depression. Her father loses his intent, anxious look at sight of her.

"From a man's point of view, I've lots to be thankful for."

In the circle of his appreciation, Robinson specifically includes his federal relief pay.

So long without a job in private industry that he wonders if he will ever get another, pinching his poverty to pay a little on his debts, Robinson struggles on, unsoured, dependable and hot for work.

Accomplishment in Character

If that signalizes no worldly triumph, it counts as an accomplishment of character.

Relief people tell me that Robinson is a sample of a multitude on relief about whom the public does not know.

All the unnoticed incidents of moral valor, persistence and sacrifice occurring among the millions of the unemployed would doubtless make a vast and incredible volume. Apparently the depression has its fairer and as yet slightly recognized side, the record of staunch men and women meeting its tribulation.

The way that Robinson came to get on relief he related to me as we sat in his sparsely furnished cottage.

"I was a tracer,' a sort of production engineer, when the depression came," he recalled.

Thousands Like Him

"The employees at our plant dropped from 42,000 to 6000. I held on until August of 1932. I was then making $40 a week and expecting a $10 raise. Several of the men in my line were making $80.

"My wife and I were married five years before. We wanted a home of our own. When we found this little place in 1927, we thought we had just the thing. It's like a summer house, built on the back of the lot. As you see, it has only two rooms and the porch, which I put on later. The walls are thin, there is no basement, and in the winter and spring, without sufficient heat, the house quickly gets damp. The lot is a good one, 45 feet wide.

"We planned to live here through

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A Study of Relief

What does it mean to live on relief?

The answer to this query requires something more than cold statistics For it is one of the most concretely human problems in the United States today.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has been studying carefully this phase of the relief and unemployment problem. He writes a four-part "continued story" of the typical case of Dewey Robinson, his courageous wife, and his one child.*

The case is an actual one. The details have been authenticated. Only the name of the family has been changed.

Blind Read by Electric Touch

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EVANSTON, Ill., May 18—An artificial "eye," enabling the blind to read books, magazines and newspapers, was tested at Northwestern University.

It enlarged letters on the printed page to a height of four inches, and passed them over the fingers of the sightless readers, all by electricity.

Emil Ranseen, graduate student, invented the device, which comprises three units: One to "read" the page, one to amplify electrical impulses generated in the first unit, and one to translate these impulses into something the hands of the reader can feel and understand.

The first unit looks like a talking machine. The light shines down on the page. Black letters absorb rays. White spacing sends rays upward through a magnifying glass to the talking machine's revolving disks, which acted like the scanning disk of a television set. Slots pass the light to a photo-electric cell.

The cell converts the light rays into electric current, and sends it to the second unit, where the current is amplified.

From the amplifiers the current travels to the third unit, made of wood and shaped roughly like a hand. On a four inch line through the middle of this are nine small glass beads, each pierced by a needle.

'Talking Books' Provided By $40,000 WPA Fund

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Allocation by President Roosevelt of $40,000 for the manufacture of "talking books" for the blind was announced yesterday by Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins said blind readers of the country would have free access to 10,000 talking books as a result of the allocation. About 2000 talking books already have been constructed and given free distribution by the Library of Congress.

The average full-length novel may be recorded on both sides of 15 records.

Hair-Curling Ban On Hong Kong Girls Urged by Petition

HONG KONG, May 18 (AP)—Women's associations of Canton petitioned the authorities today to forbid women curling their hair.

The associations' step was taken, it was said, as a demonstration of a desire to co-operate with the provincial Government's modesty campaign.

Most of the Chinese girls have adopted permanent waving—thereby noticeably expanding the beauty parlor industry. Chinese men are showing a preference for women barbers, 2000 of them now being employed in Canton. As a result, the employment of men barbers has been seriously affected.

Meanwhile, the Government has slowed down on its dress reform movement. Police still warn girls whose dresses do not meet the length and material qualities ordained by law, but arrests have ceased.

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Youth of G. O. P. Fail To Desert Old Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 18—Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the New York State Young Republican Clubs here have returned home today after having, first, blocked what appeared to them as a move by partisans of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas to turn the convention into a Landon ratification meeting, and, secondly, to put the Young Republicans of the State officially on record against the "Old Guard" leadership personified in Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman.

The first move was circumvented when efforts to poll the delegates at the convention with a view to showing that the majority favored Governor Landon for the Republican nomination was blocked, and the second was halted when George H. Sibley of New York City, national representative of the Young Republican Clubs, failed to get the requisite support for his demand that Mr. Hilles, who is the chief power in Republican politics in New York State and whose influence is second to none in the national committee, resign.

Not Ready to Break

Consensus following the convention was that Mr. Hilles and the forces he heads in the national and state organizations were not in the least jarred by the drives against them and that the young Republican clubs of the State showed indubitably that they were not ready to break with the "Old Guard."

The convention adopted with little debate or opposition a conservative platform drafted by the Resolutions Committee headed by David W. Peck of New York City. It calls for re-employment in private enterprises, which it sees as the solution of nearly all the nation's problems; adequate relief by the Government of all unemployed, but as a temporary measure; tariff protection for the farmer and "protection of labor's partnership in the industrial system by the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours, the abolition of child labor and unhealthy working conditions," the guaranty of the right to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without coercion, and the creation of reserves from which to pay unemployed, sickness and death benefits and old-age pensions.

This plank declared that labor had been "hoodwinked by the Roosevelt Administration with glittering promises ineffectually kept only by unconstitutional legislation."

It goes strongly on record against a "business dictatorship" and for adequate housing.

The platform builders lifted bodily the fiscal plank from the Democratic platform of 1932, which they declared had been repudiated by the Roosevelt Administration.

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance," they say. "We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates with revenues raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

For a Sound Currency

"We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards and an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our Government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions."

The platform calls for maintenance and extension of the civil service system and for United States co-operation with other nations "in relaxing tariff barriers and promoting international exchange." It favors planning, which it declares the New Deal has lacked, with the result that "legislation has been hasty, ill considered and inconsistent," and the "Administration has been uncertain and confused."

"The whole has lacked the deliberation and corelation of planning," it adds.

The convention showed that the Hilles leadership controls the party machinery. This leadership has stood firm against all efforts to stampede the New York delegation into either the corral of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho; Governor Landon or any other candidate now in the running.

Has Strong Associates

Associated with Mr. Hilles in this policy are some of the strongest men and best political strategists in the Republican Party in other states—the men for years, it was pointed out, have been making Republican Presidents and directing the destinies of the party.

Today they see Governor Landon far in the lead and admit that it looks as if the nomination will go to him. However, there are factors to the situation which appear to them to indicate it may be possible to find a candidate who would have a better chance of election, and they are waiting watchfully to see what develops.

While all of them have a high personal regard for Mr. Landon, success at the polls this year means more to them than the political fortunes of any of the candidates now running—not that they love Mr. Landon less, but that they love the party and their control over their party's affairs more.

Effect on Youth of G. O. P.

This was seer by informed observers here as the chief feature of the Young Republicans' play here as the curtains ran down on their annual convention.

Efforts of the Landon campaign managers and of young Republicans out for the Kansas Governor to make it appear that Governor Landon has the nomination in a bag are meanwhile accepted by New York leaders at their face value. It was recalled that there was nothing new in this propaganda, having been followed since presidential "booms" began.

They see the Landon managers and friends worried, however, especially over the position and strategy of Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah and attribute the move launched over the week end to nominate Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg for Vice-President as influenced, first, last and all the time by fear of the growing strength of the Michigan Senator.

No Importance to Move

They gave no importance to the move, stressing that if Governor Landon got the nomination, there was little chance of the party going to the West for both its presidential candidate and his running mate. It was reiterated that if the West gives the presidential candidate, the vice-presidential nomination must go to the East.

In this connection, half a dozen names were mentioned, with New York Republicans heading the list, it being stressed that it would be political wisdom to pick a strong vote getter from the Empire State for second place on the ticket, especially in view of the hard fight that is sure to be waged here this fall to take the State out of the Franklin D. Roosevelt-Herbert H. Lehman column.

German Zeppelin's Speed Checked by Heavy Storm

ABOARD THE ZEPPELIN HINDENBURG, en route to America, May 18 (AP)—Because of heavy storms over the Atlantic, the Hindenburg cannot reach Lakehurst, N. J., before Wednesday morning.

Sufficient weather reports, it was said, would have enabled the officers of the Hindenburg to have avoided the storm area easily. At noon, the Hindenburg's position was 42 degrees, 36 minutes north latitude and 39 degrees, 3 minutes west longitude and the ship had covered 2098 nautical miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ger., where she took off at 5:35 A. M., Sunday.

Dumdum Bullet Tale Said Trickster's Ruse

(Continued from Page 1)

Bates Company, in which he was represented as a purchaser for the Ethiopian Government.

He asked that ammunition samples be sent to the Ethiopian minister in London, together with a letter guaranteeing the supplies to be of British manufacture.

Lopez then took possession of the samples and the next the British knew was the appearance in Italian newspapers of stories that the British were supplying the Ethiopians with dumdum bullets.

"I have learned," said Mr. Eden, "that neither the package nor the letter was ever delivered to the Ethiopian Minister."

Arms for Concessions

Meanwhile, said Mr. Eden, Lopez, under the alias of "Col. Gustav Mezler," called on the Ethiopian minister with the promise of supplying munitions in return for concessions.

He succeeded in obtaining authorization to buy supplies in which 3,000,000 soft-nosed cartridges were included. Mr. Eden said Warqnex C. Martin, the Ethiopian minister, failed to notice the listing of the dumdums in the supply invoice.

Eleanor Florence Rathbone, Independent Member of Parliament, declared to the House that Eden's disclosure should be sufficient to throw light on the situation in regard to Italy's allegation of Ethiopian atrocities.

Her remark was followed by cries of: "Order! Order! Why go on making bad blood?"

Hoover Catches Trout For Republican Parley

CATOCTIN FURNACE, Md., May 18 (AP)—A dozen speckled trout obliged former President Hoover last Friday. After landing enough of the half-pounders for dinner, Mr. Hoover put away his wading boots and had a long talk with a group of Republican leaders who gathered at the lodge of his secretary, Lawrence Richey, near here.

Among visitors was Representative Bertrand H. Snell, the minority leader of the House. Mr. Richey declined to name those who met with the former chief executive, however.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Manchuria, Baron Aloisi marched out at the head of the Italian delegation.

League Stands Firm

Geneva held its ground, even when the Duce recalled the entire delegation to Rome. The Council drafted a resolution, called "unacceptable" by Italian officials, carrying nonrecognition of Italian gains as an implication so strong it did not need express statement.

Manchuria and Ethiopia

Application of nonrecognition differs sharply in Ethiopia and Manchuria: Japan erected a puppet state, called Manchoukuo. Only Japan and El Salvador have recognized this state. Italy chose to obliterate every trace of Ethiopian statehood. Ethiopia becomes an imperial colony, under Viceroy Badoglio.

The Duce thus avoids some of the difficulties encountered by Japan. He diffuses the target of nonrecognition. But powers determined to keep out of his aggressive parade can withhold legal recognition indefinitely. Meanwhile, needs of international trade, protection of foreigners in Ethiopia, and so on, can be cared for by consular and other services not carrying formal recognition.

Bolivia—Revolt Removes President

La Paz, Bolivia—Plots to overthrow the dictatorial regime of President Tejada Sorzano, held firmly in check by his Government when Bolivian politics were reviewed by this column on April 2, have driven him from office in a bloodless, shotless coup.

The stubborn shadow of the Gran Chaco war with Paraguay again falls across the path of a man who drove his armies into the later stages of the desperate jungle struggle. Veteran officers of the war appeared outside President Tejada Sorzano's home. They demanded his written resignation, according to the Associated Press.

He made no resistance.

Chaco Repercussions

Paraguay's internal unrest in a Chaco peace that retains many aspects of a state of war, forced President Eusebio Ayala out on Feb. 17. Paraguay's revolution has resulted in a semitotalitarian state on Fascist lines.

Bolivia's National Socialists, leaders of the revolt, based their protests on President Tejada Sorzano's strong-arm methods. How far the Bolivian revolt will prove socially revolutionary is not indicated as yet.

Palestine—British Admit More Jews

Jerusalem — Behind Arabs' acts of terrorism that have caused a curfew confining residents to their homes and the guarding by police and soldiers of all roads in the Holy City, goes on the age-long quest of the Jews for work and a home.

That they should be shot down individually by Arabs in the streets of a city they once ruled and from which they were driven by Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians and other conquerors before the Christian Era began, throws a somber light on the continuing trials of the wanderers.

Labor Immigration

Arabs thought, by strike and terrorism, to keep the British mandatory authorities from issuing the usual semiannual Jewish immigration schedule. Homes for more than 200,000 Jewish immigrants have been found in their ancestral land since Britain assumed the League of Nations mandate after the World War.

To the demand of the Arab National Council, Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, British High Commissioner, returned a curt "No." This reply took the form of an announcement in the Official Gazette, according to the Palcor News Agency, that 4500 Jews will be permitted to enter for labor during the six months beginning April 1. Jews having capital may enter unrestricted.

Britain Acts

London—Recent outbreaks in Jerusalem, climaxing incidents reviewed in this column May 8, bring the total of Jews and Arabs killed to more than a score. A Royal Commission will investigate causes of the unrest, announces Home Secretary J. H. Thomas.

Funds for Immigrants

New York—Financing of Jewish emigration from Central Europe to Palestine reached more than $2,000,000 in the six months ending April 1, reports Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the United Palestine Appeal.

While Arabs in Palestine resist Jewish immigration, this American group seeks $3,500,000 more to aid Jews in settling and buying property in the Holy Land.

Mollison—Airwoman Beats Cape Town Records

Croydon Airdrome, Eng. — Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison, airwoman, has put three new records into her logbok, the Associated Press reported.

She returned from Cape Town, South Africa, setting records each way for the solo flight and a new one for the round trip. She made it back in 4 days, 16 hours, 18 minutes, trimming the record of Flight Lieut. Tommy Rose of 6 days, 6 hours, 57 minutes.

She covered the total distance of more than 14,000 miles across the Sahara and Africa's jungles and back in a flying time of 7 days, 22 hours and 43 minutes.

Congress Speeds Work With End Set for June 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Congress will quit by June 6. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, has said so, and "Uncle Joe," as the Senate calls him, usually gets what he wants.

That means that the drive for putting the Administration "must" bills through has begun, that the usual last-minute scramble for less important second-string bills is under way; that the final tug and pull of closing legislative process is commencing under conditions which give advantage to congressmen willing to adopt strong dilatory tactics.

Four Major Bills

Outside of four major bills, Congress must proceed from now on more and more by unanimous agreement. Militant opposition by any bloc, or even a single senator, now becomes all-powerful. The goal is adjournment to give Republicans a chance to go to their convention in Cleveland, June 9, but since Democrats outnumber Republicans 3 to 1 both in Senate and House, the urge for prompt adjournment is not so positive as usual. All parties, however, want to get back home, to start active re-election plans.

The last days of Congress have the excitement of the tail-end of a picnic party rushing for the station of a one-track railway to get the final train home. Somebody always gets left. In this case Mr. Robinson serves notice that the train will be held for four chief passengers, and four only—when they are aboard the engine will start. The passengers are the tax and relief bills, the $360,000,000 omnibus flood control bill, and the commodity exchange bill.

Plenty of smaller passengers will crowd through along with these. The new naval treaty, for example, will be taken up in the Senate Monday, and promptly passed. The Norris Rural Electrification bill got through yesterday. The trouble is, however, that in the last minutes the jam at the ticket gate becomes so great that it becomes a question of brute force, sometimes, whether legislative parents can get their squalling offspring through.

Here are some of the bills yet to be acted upon:

Wagner Housing Bill.
Copeland Food and Drug Bill.
Robinson-Patman "Anti-Chain Store" Bill.
Pettingill long and short haul bill.
Kerr-Coolidge immigration bill.
Wheeler amendment to Federal Trade Commission Act to protect consumers.
Crosser bill for dismissal wages for workers displaced by rail consolidations.
Bankhead farm tenancy bill.
Copeland and Guffey bills reform merchant marine subsidies.
Ellenbogen bill creating little NRA for textiles.
La Follette resolution for labor espionage investigation.
Black 30-hour week bill.
McCormick military disaffection and Kramer antisedition bills.

Townsend Plan Candidates Trail In Oregon Vote

PORTLAND, Ore., May 16 (AP)—Oregon's two veteran Republican leaders, Senator Charles L. McNary and National Committeeman Ralph E. Williams, outdistanced Townsend pension plan advocates today in returns from the state primary election.

Senator McNary, seeking his fourth six-year term in the Senate, led his two opponents, both ardent advocates of the pension plan, with a vote that topped the nearest one nearly four-to-one.

With the count at the halfway mark, Mr. Williams held nearly a two-to-one lead over his nearest opponent, another Townsend movement supporter.

The race of the two Republicans overshadowed whatever significance the vote given the two Presidential candidates on the long ballot might have.

Senator William E. Borah, unopposed for the presidential nomination on the Republican ballot, received 34,307 votes in 835 precincts compared with 29,930 given to President Roosevelt, nominated without opposition in the Democratic contest.

Both candidates automatically claimed the 10 delegates who were elected for each party convention, although they have in effect only first call on their support.

Returns from 735 out of the 1627 precincts gave Senator McNary 36,494 to 10,065 for Sam Brown, former State Senator, and 9845 for Theodore G. Nelson, former member of the Oregon Townsend board.

In the same number of precincts, Mr. Williams had 24,892; Charles Paine, former campaign manager for the Townsend plan in Oregon, 15,104, and Ben Dorris 12,252.

Methodists Map Program for Year; Bishops Inducted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18—Five new bishops elected last week by the Methodist Episcopal quadrennial general conference, were inducted into office yesterday at services attended by nearly all of the 40 bishops of the churches. The service, which was the liturgical climax of the session now finishing its third week, brought thousands of persons who could not be accommodated in the large auditorium.

The bishops-elect were consecrated in the order in which they were chosen. They were Wilbur Hammacker, pastor of Trinity Church, Youngstown, Ohio; Charles Wesley Flint, chancellor Syracuse University; Garfield Bromley Oxnam, president of Depauw University; Alexander Preston Shaw, editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, and John McKenree Springer, superintendent Congo Mission. Also consecrated were Robbert O. Elphick, superintendent of the central district of the Chile Conference, who was named several months ago to serve in the Santiago area.

Dry Newspaper Praised

Newspapers which refuse liquor advertisements were commended to the support of Christian people by the Methodists in their statement on temperance, prohibition and public morals adopted Saturday night. The resolution said "the truths uttered from the pulpit and revealed in the laboratory as to the moral and physical destructiveness of nicotine and alcohol, have been clouded over by the falsehoods and cleverness of writers of advertisements and money hungry publicists. Many magazines and secular newspapers which were once the informers and inspirers of the homes have become the hired tools of dispensers of that which destroys."

In connection with the temperance resolution the conference voted not to accept the invitation of any city for its next quadrennial assembly where sufficient facility cannot be supplied for its members and visitors in dry hotels, and recommended to the church membership at large to patronize only those hotels and mercantile concerns which do not engage in the liquor business.

Social Program

By taking a "middle of the road" course in its statement on social and economic questions the rift was avoided which was anticipated between conservative lay organizations and the group loyal to the point of view of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

The social action utterance is based on religious grounds. "Christianity holds that personality is the supreme value. It condemns all practices destructive of personality and commends those that enrich personality."

Threats of war in the world led Methodism to restate its convictions upon peace through the adoption of a strongly pacifistic resolution presented by Dr. Daniel Marsh, president of Boston University.

"The agencies of our church shall not be used in preparation for war; they shall be used in preparation for peace. The Methodist Episcopal Church as an institution does not endorse, support or purpose to participate in war," the resolution reads.

Specific demands include the following:

A petition to the Government of the United States to grant members of the Methodist Episcopal church who may be conscientious objectors, the same exemption from military service as has been long granted to members of the Society of Friends.

Commendations of the Senate Committee directing the munition makers' investigation, approval of a neutrality bill designed to keep the United States from international entanglements incident to the sale of war materials to belligerent nations, and recommendation that the Federal Government assume exclusive responsibility for the manufacture of munitions.

Recommends the conscription of money and materials in time of war.

Saturday elections for benevolent and mission board secretaries resulted in the choice of Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio, to succeed Dr. Clarence True Wilson, retiring secretary of Methodism's aggressive board of temperance, prohibition and public morals with headquarters at Washington.

Anti-Semitic Weeky In Berlin Suspended

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—The violent anti-Jewish weekly journal, Judenkenner, ceased publication today.

Authorities said the journal recently exceeded the bounds of propriety and decency in its anti-Semitic attacks and was considered a menace to the Olympic Games.

The War Ministry decreed today that no member of the active force may join the Rotary Club.

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Jersey Court Holds State's Fair Trade Measure Is Invalid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 18—New Jersey's attempt to fix prices through the Fair Trade Act of 1935 has been ruled invalid under the due process clause of the Constitution, it was learned May 16 after Vice-Chancellor Alfred A. Stein had filed an adverse opinion at the state capital yesterday.

Four manufacturers brought the suit to restrain a chain of cut-rate retail stores from selling their products below the schedule of prices established under the protection of the law.

In ruling against these manufacturing concerns, the Vice-Chancellor said the statute attempted "to fix the prices of articles not 'affected with a public interest' in the absence of a contract between the purchaser and the seller and is violative of both our State and Federal Constitutions." It added that the law deprived merchants of "their property and liberty of contracts without due process of law."

"The statute is designed to eliminate competition among retailers," the decision said. "Free competition has characterized the retail trade in this country since we became a nation. It does not appear that the business of the complainants' trademarked or branded articles suffers from a crisis or an emergency. Even where such legislation, born of an emergency, is upheld, it must provide a limit of duration. Such limitation and recitation of an emergency is here absent.

"The statute reposes novel and drastic power in the hands of manufacturers and producers rather than in some governmental agency. Here the statute delegates an investing power not in an agency charged with the administration of the law but in individuals, and without a definite policy and rule of action for the guidance of such individuals in the administration of the act."

Guffey Act Ruled Unconstitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

son, Assistant Attorney General, defended the legislation for the Government. Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney, represented Carter, and Charles I. Dawson, former Kentucky federal district judge, spoke for the Kentucky producers.

The prospect of the long-awaited decision had drawn an illustrious crowd to the stately chamber.

White linen suits on some of the men and light spring colors in the feminine attire formed a contrast with the usual somber atmosphere.

An Illustrous Gathering

Judge David of Germany, who occupies a post in the Reich similar to an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was given a seat in the section reserved for guests of the justices.

Government officials, including some of the coal commission, were sprinkled through the crowd.

Senator Russell (D) of Georgia sat near the front. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of the Michigan Senator, had another chair.

Court attachés had difficulty finding a seat for Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana. He and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt chatted together before the ruling came.

Senator Guffey, author of the disputed law, sat next to Senator Wheeler.

Solicitor General Stanley Reed, in the usual frock coat, occupied the chair reserved for him in front of Chief Justice Hughes.

'Taken for a Ride' By Plane, Man Pleads

ALAMEDA, Calif., May 18 (AP)—The question for the judge May 16 was whether Joseph Andrew Callahan took the airplane for a ride or it took him.

The retired soldier, a total stranger to the controls of an airplane, was sitting in F. Myrten Johnston's small monoplane when a mechanic, taking him for a pilot, spun the propeller.

Away the plane soared. For 15 minutes Mr. Callahan dived and curved, cutting a crazy pattern across the sky while airport attendants gasped. He managed to ground it with no more damage than a twisted landing gear—only to face a charge by Mr. Johnston that he took it without consent.

Pat Waggener, the mechanic, said Mr. Callahan asked him to "turn her over."

Mr. Callahan's comment: "It was the worst 15 minutes I ever spent."

Bootblack Willed $5000

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—For a half-century Joseph Gonelli shined the shoes of his first customer, Frederick McOwen, president of the Cambrai Mining Company. In his will, disposing of a $3,000,000 estate, Mr. McOwen left to Mr. Gonelli "the sum of $5000 absolutely."

Livestock Agents Denied Rates Plea In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Commission men buying and selling licestock at the Chicago Union Stockyards lost today in the Supreme Court in their effort to collect rates higher than those authorized by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. The unanimous decision was delivered by Justice Roberts.

It was given in two cases involving the Secretary's power under the 1921 Packers and Stockyards Act.

Rates were reduced by Secretary Wallace in an order issued Jan. 8, 1934. It was modified upward somewhat on March 12.

Secretary Wallace was sustained by a three-judge federal district court an dthe dealers appealed to the Supreme Court.

On Oct. 19, 1935, the commission men published a new set of higher rates to become effective Nov. 1, 1935. Secretary Wallace returned the schedule without calling a hearing to determine whether it was reasonable. The dealers contended it became effective and were upheld by the same three-judge federal court.

A temporary injunction was granted on April 19, 1934, restraining enforcement of the Wallace rates pending an appeal, provided the difference in the charges be deposited with the court for future disposition in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling.

The higher rates proposed by the commission men went into effect. They were required to post a $50,000 bond with the court to repay to shippers any amount later found to be unlawful.

The opinion today held that the litigation did not "involve any question of confiscation."

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	M	E	W	E	R	
P	I		E	R	I	E
E	T	A		S	E	N
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Parent-Teacher Group Plans Drive for Adequate Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18—Resolving to push forward with their work of character education in the home, some 1500 delegates representing more than 2,000,000 parents and teachers back in the hills and valley of the nation adjourned their convention here with several definite new objectives for the coming year.

As they wound up their 15 simultaneous conferences which had kept them busier than a three-ring circus, they resolved to keep close on the heels of their politicians back home. They passed a resolution to the effect that they should request all candidates for local, state or federal office to go on record as to "their position with respect to an adequate program for public education." They recommended that their members back in the local areas of the various states solicit statements from these men seeking office.

Not for Monetary Gain

The politicians are becoming increasingly aware that these people, so interested in the American home and school, are not out for any monetary gain of their own, but only to improve conditions under which they bring up their children, it was brought out. Consequently greater respect has been rendered parent-teacher groups, it was reported, in public hearings on proposed legislation.

Radio stations and the press, too, are far more cognizant of this folk movement, in which mothers, fathers, teachers and citizens are more insistent about safeguarding the home and school, it was said. Both newspapers and radio stations are requesting more news and information about the activities of local PTA groups, according to Mrs. Walter H. Buhlig of the publicity department. These agencies are more interested to interpret the work of the PTA to the communities.

Co-operative Plan

A co-operative program to bring more closely together the home and school was set up at the convention which will be directed through the National Parent Teacher Magazine, the official organ of the congress. This will make the program available during 1936 and '37 for the use of 25,000 local groups throughout the country. It is called "Character Growth—a Home and School Responsibility."

For the first time the parent teacher organization went on record as favoring the extension of the principles of the merit system in the employment both of new personnel and of those already in government service.

Drawing of Line

A resolution was passed advocating a line to be drawn between the duties of the Federal Government in education and those of the states asking that "whatever reorganization of federal governmental agencies is undertaken, its powers and duties shall not encroach upon the rights of the states to control and administer their schools as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Out in the rural districts, the PTA is putting more emphasis on beautifying the school yard of the one-teacher school. A landscape architect is employed to lay out the plans and the teachers and parents do the digging, replanting and leveling off. They come in family groups to do the job. The fathers do the planting and the mothers bring the lunch and make picnic fun out of the undertaking. During the summer the PTA delegates some one to watch the shrubbery, keep it watered and cut while the school is not in session.

Student Aid Division

Turning especial attention to high school students who cannot stay in school because unable to buy books or pay carfare, or afford other things needed to keep a boy or girl in school, the student aid division of the PTA is establishing local funds. Last year approximately $60,000 was spent here and there for helping to keep both elementary and high school young folks equipped with what they needed to stay in school, according to Mrs. F. H. Devere, chairman of that work for the PTA.

As the number of members increases in the local parent teacher groups more men are becoming interested for, after all, they too must have a voice in parent undertakings, it was said. The only delegate to the convention from outside the United States, Mrs. Richard C. Wilson, of Honolulu, reported the greatest gain of membership. The Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers was therefore awarded the membership banner for the greatest gain in membership in relation to population during the past year. The number jumped from almost 8000 to more than 12,000. It is the only local organization where the men predominate in leadership, it was reported.

The convention next year will be held in Richmond, Virginia.

Ex-Governor Small Of Illinois Passes On

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 18 (AP)—Former Gov. Len Small, who passed on yesterday, was "Father" of Illinois' paved highway system.

His tenure of the governorship was dedicated to what he liked to call "pulling Illinois out of the mud." During his two terms, 7000 miles of paved roads were constructed for which the electorate approved two huge bond issues—one for $100,000,000 and the other for $60,000,000.

Mr. Small, who rose from a poor boy to a power in business and politics, won the title of "hard roads governor" for the paved highways built during his administration, from 1921 to 1929.

While Governor he was prosecuted on charges of withholding approximately $1,000,000 in interest on state funds during his term as state treasurer. He was acquitted in a criminal trial, but lost a civil suit.

His crowded career as farmer, banker, publisher and business man reached its peak when he became the dominant leader of his party in Illinois.

He ran unsuccessfully for his party's gubernatorial nomination in 1928, won it in 1932 but lost out to Democratic Governor Henry Horner, and lost the nomination again this spring.

Panayoti Tsaldaris

ATHENS, May 18 (AP)—Panayoti Tsaldaris, former Premier and long-time leader of the Greek Royalist Party, who passed on yesterday at his home here, was prominent in Greek politics since he first became a Cabinet member in 1915.

Mr. Tsaldaris had held posts in various Greek ministries since 1921. He was Premier and Foreign Minister when Greece decided in 1935 to hold a plebiscite on whether former King George II should be restored to the throne.

When the Royalists on Oct. 10, 1935 seized the reins of government in a bloodless coup, Mr. Tsaldaris was forced to resign the Premiership although he had expressed himself in favor of the restoration. In the election which was subsequently held, the nation approved restoration of George, who returned from exile in London.

The Tsaldaris faction gained 69 seats in Parliament in the general election of January of this year, in which the Liberals obtained 127 places. When Gen. Alexander Papagos resigned as Minister of War early in March and precipitated a Cabinet crisis, Mr. Tsaldaris was called into conference by the King and invited to organize a new government, but did not.

Greece made notable progress in agriculture, self-sufficient finance and education during the Premiership of Mr. Tsaldaris. The latter was an advocate of improved highways and increased appropriations were voted for this purpose. Achievements in foreign policy included the signing of the Greco-Turkish amity pact in September, 1933, and the signature of the Balkan pact in Athens in February, 1934.

Sir Philip Ben Greet

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Sir Philip Ben Greet, noted Shakespearean actor, who passed on yesterday, toured with the play "Everyman" in the United States in 1902, and from then until 1914 was almost exclusively identified with the American stage. In the autumns of 1929 to 1932 he again toured America.

Sir Philip's first appearance on the stage was at Southampton, Eng., Nov. 1, 1879. In addition to his acting he also was prominent in theatrical managing and as a trainer of young actors. Among those who played their first important roles under him were H. B. Irving, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Sybil Thorndike, Leon Quartermaine and Dorothea Baird.

Streamlined Trains Making Railroad History

Roads reduce running time and costs by using Diesel engines; Comfort of passengers increased by articulation and air-conditioning.

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific's new streamline train, City of Los Angeles, rolled into Chicago on time yesterday at the end of its first trip, cutting 20 hours from previous schedules between this city and California. It made the run from Los Angeles in 39 hours and 45 minutes, hitting 102 miles an hour through Wyoming and Nebraska and averaging 64 miles an hour from Omaha to Chicago. This was the fastest time on record between those two points, the company said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 18—The four A's—air conditioning, aerodynamics, articulation and alloy metals—along with the one big D, Diesel motors, are continuing this year to help progressive railroads make significant transportation history.

Together these things go to make streamlined trains. Air conditioning makes them comfortable. Aerodynamics, just a fancy word for streamlining, makes them spectacularly attractive and incidentally, by reducing resistance, allows them to go faster at less cost. Articulation, the principle of resting the ends of adjoining cars on one joint pair of four-wheeled trucks, instead of each on its own separate truck, makes for a significant measure of comfort, eliminating the sideway and backward and forward jerking. Alloy metals have made possible lighter weights with as much or more safety and strength.

Diesel Brings Economy

The Diesel motor, which burns low-grade oil instead of gasoline, and gets its power from an explosition in a cylinder just like the gasoline engine but with the vaporized gas ignited by a blast of intensely hot air instead of an electric spark, contributes economy and light-weight efficiency as compared to the steam engine. The motor generates electricity which in turn drives the train.

The Santa Fe launched its new streamlined sleeper, the Super Chief, on its maiden run to Los Angeles here May 12, to the strains of "California, Here I Come," a speech by Samuel T. Bledsoe, president of the road, on the progress in railroading, and the cheers of a large crowd at the Dearborn station.

The Super Chief is made up of a 3600-horsepower Diesel unit, pulling the latest and best equipped of the conventional type Pullmans. Later it will be composed of light-weight, articulated, streamlined cars, characteristic of the fully streamlined train. The train will make weekly round trips between Chicago and Los Angeles on a schedule of 39 hours and 45 minutes, 14 hours less than former fastest service.

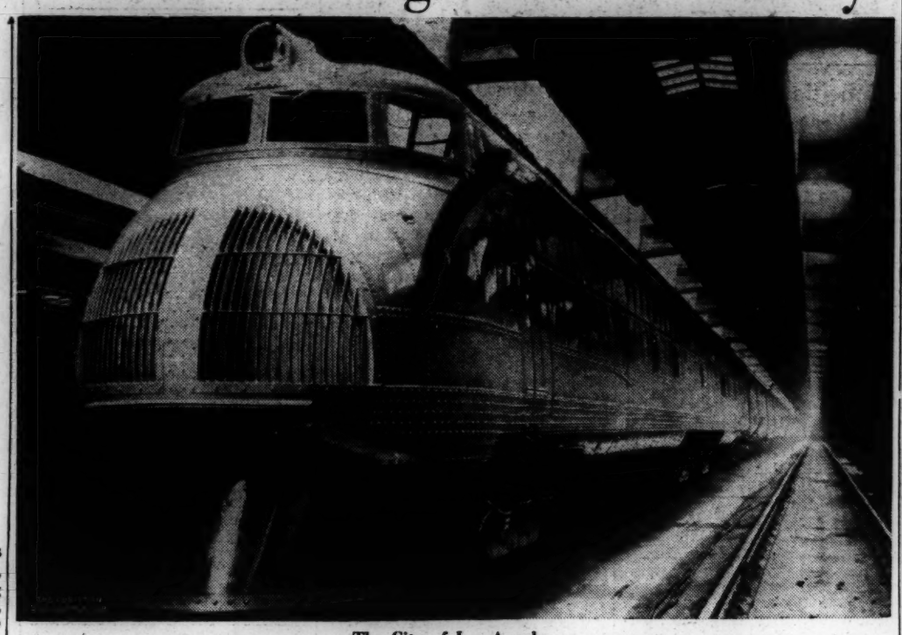
The streamlined sleeper City of Los Angeles was put into service jointly by the North Western and Union Pacific May 15, between Chicago and Los Angeles, also on a schedule of 39 hours, 45 minutes. This train, fully streamlined and articulated in the latest manner, has, besides a twin Diesel motor unit and baggage car, four Pullman sleeping cars, a diner-lounge, and two deluxe coaches.

Other Fast Trains

The Union Pacific and North Western now have in service the City of Portland, a streamliner running between Portland, Ore., and Chicago on the same schedule as those to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Meanwhile the Burlington announces that on May 31 it will withdraw temporarily its Mark Twain Zephyr, now running between St. Louis, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, and the Silver Streak, between Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., for special fast "tourist" service between Chicago and Denver, Colo.

The Illinois Central put its streamlined Green Diamond into operation recently between Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., on a four-hour and 55 minutes schedule, and the Alton road took a Diesel-motored streamlined engine being used in the East by the Baltimore & Ohio and set it to hauling the Abraham Lincoln, a new fast train on the same run and schedule, in competition.



The City of Los Angeles
New Streamlined Train Makes Record Run Between Los Angeles and Chicago

Mexican Munitions Mystery Deepens

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 18 (AP)—More munitions rolled toward the Mexican border Saturday while mystery deepened concerning their intended use. Customs authorities here admitted another carload of arms was en route from San Francisco to San Antonio.

Thursday the Laredo Times, in a copyrighted story, said it had learned five carloads of rifles, machine guns, light artillery and ammunition sufficient to equip 2000 men were being shipped from San Francisco and Hartford, Conn.

The paper added it learned these munitions were consigned to Gen. Saturnio Cedillo, Mexican Agriculture Secretary. General Cedillo denied the munitions were for him.

One carload, described as consisting of two light cannon, rifles and empty shells, remained stored in a San Antonio warehouse. The second carload was on the way here but the whereabouts of the other three was a secret.

Representative W. D. Thomas

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Representative William D. Thomas, Republican of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., who passed on last night, was elected Jan. 30, 1934, to fill out an unexpired term of James S. Parker in the 29th New York congressional district.

Elected town clerk of Hoosick in 1917, he served through 1925. He went in the New York State Legislature in 1925 and 1926 and became Rensselaer County treasurer in 1927, serving through 1933. Mr. Thomas had been chairman of the Rensselaer County Republican Committee since 1927.

Socialists Seize Reins in Bolivia In Peaceful Coup

LA PAZ, Bolivia, May 18 (AP)—A provisional junta of soldiers and Socialists ruled Bolivia today after the civilian Government of President Tejada Sorzano fell in a peaceful military coup.

The new council called Col. David Toro back from the Gran Chaco to become President, gained suspension of a general strike movement, and proclaimed as its objective to "Orient the nation toward a socialistic state by prudent, gradual means, without convulsions."

Advices from the interior indicated absolute tranquillity prevailed throughout this South American state of almost 3,000,000 people.

The Government overturn was the second to arise in the aftermath of the long Chaco war. Bolivia's soldiers seized power just three months after their former enemies in Paraguay ousted President Ayala and installed Col. Rafael Franco as chief executive.

Col. German Busch, acting chief of the Bolivian army general staff, led the swift, successful La Paz coup d'état.

So sudden and unexpected was the movement that President Tejada Sorzano worked at his desk until late Saturday night, left the palace without noticing the slightest indication of a plot and announced he would return to his office today.

The coup first came into the open when a sub-lieutenant went to the palace at 4 a. m. yesterday and notified the chief of the guard of the army's intention to take power. The guards' chief, Captain Aguirre, was arrested.

Colonel Busch proceeded then at the head of a delegation of Militarists and Socialists to the home of President Tejada Sorzano where they demanded his resignation and received it promptly. Undetained, the deposed President went into retirement in his home.

Heading the provisional Junta until Colonel Toro's return, Colonel Busch issued a manifesto announcing creation of the new regime and calling for "reconstruction of the country at a momemt of intense public agitation, lack of confidence, financial and economic exhaustion and other grave dangers which threaten national ruin."

Army spokesmen contended the people were opposed to elections called for May 31 and a general strike which started Friday night imperiled Bolivia's economic stability.

The Labor Federation, in sympathy with the new regime, suspended the strike movement with an early complete settlement of the walkout apparently in prospect.

The new government announced its desire to prepare the people for a "free election" later. Colonel Toro, summoned to the Presidency, was the candidate of the National Socialist Party of War Veterans and Students.

The new Foreign Minister, Enrique Baldiviso, Socialist leader, said, "The new Government recognizes all pacts with all nations and hopes to maintain friendly relations with all countries."

Other ministers named for the ruling junta were Lieut.-Col. Luis Cuenca, communications; Lieut.-Col. Oscar Moscoso, agriculture; Lieut.-Col. Julia Viera, war; Gabriel Gosalvez, justice; Pedro Silveti Arce, labor, and Fernando Campero Alvarez, finance.

The term of office of Tejada Sorzano, who came to the presidency by another coup in 1934, would have expired in August. He encountered opposition for his continuance of a state of war, even after the end of the 1932-35 Chaco conflict.

Post-war discontent also brought virtual wreckage of the old Civilian Republican and Liberal Parties and formation of the Socialist organization, which called for military dictatorship.

The new president-designate, Colonel Toro, said recently:

"I sympathize with this plan only in case anarchy threatens, the president approves and the most important parties ask it."

Apparently he swung later to support of a temporary dictatorship.

Mechanical Eyes Hunt Oil Secrets 10,000 Feet Down

TULSA, Okla., May 18 (AP)—Three types of eyes which natural science is developing to look 10,000 feet underground in the search for oil were displayed here today at the International Petroleum Exposition.

Two of them are "candid cameras" of the depths of the earth, not much larger around than a human eye. The third is a camera which carries a gyroscope, patterned after the "iron mike" gyroscopic compass first used on ships and now employed to guide aviators in blind flights.

The underground candid cameras promise to open a new kind of underground exploration. They can be made to go down vertically for thousands of feet and then turn like tentacles to guide the drills in lateral explorations in any direction.

Shows Drift of Hole

The eyes are housed in hollow steel rods containing flashlight batteries to operate an electric light, a watch to snap the camera and record the time each picture is taken, and a plumb-bob against the background of a scale. The camera photographs this bob. Its position on the scale shows how far the hole is drifting away from the vertical.

The camera also protographs a compass showing the direction of drift. The "iron mike" or gyroscopic camera carries a needle that like the aviator's gyro-pilot never makes a mistake about direction of the drift.

The cameras have gone down 10,000 feet and have explored laterally 3000 feet.

They photograph drilling accidents at the bottoms of holes; can be used to distinguish the various strata of earth and when drills break and stick, may detour the hole around the accidental obstruction.

Can Even Put Out Fires

Their most spectacular exploits have been in extinguishing fires. Some distance from a well hopelessly afire, a new hole is sunk. Guided by the "eye" this hole is drilled laterally to puncture hundreds of feet underground the hole whose top is afire. The eye is so accurate that the new hole can be directed within six feet of its target. This is close enough to pour water down to choke off the oil in the burning well.

It is planned to use the cameras to drill for oil underneath the Mississippi River in Louisiana. Fifty such wells have been drilled at Long Beach Calif., curving out as much as 2000 feet under the Pacific.

The eyes also are used to detect theft of oil from neighboring pools. Courts already have accepted their mapping as evidence.

Silver Medals Awarded At Philatelic Exhibition

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The first announcement of awards made by a jury passing on millions of stamps displayed at the International Philatelic Exhibition was made Thursday with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the twenty-third President of the United States, and Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviator, in the audience.

Silver medal winners for collections of precanceled stamps included Harold L. Hock of Los Angeles, Robert E. Platt of Waterbury, Conn., Adolph Gunesch of Chicago, K. H. Sakaue of Los Angeles, Ralph Hedges of Kansas City., Mo., and Victor W. Rotnem of McLean, Va.

Thomas Will Head N. Y. Socialists To Cleveland Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Norman Thomas will head the New York delegation to the national convention of the Socialist Party in Cleveland this month, it was announced by Jack Altman, city executive secretary of the party, here May 16. Other members of the delegation will be Dr. Harry W. Laidler, state chairman of the left-wing group; Julius Hochsman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Frank S. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee; Max Delson, state committee member, and Frank Trager, state secretary.

Mr. Altman said the delegates were pledged "to oppose the vacillating policies which have led the old-guard leaders to the brink of endorsing Franklin D. Roosevelt, the representative of capitalism in the United States." He held that the convention "would put an end to the party dissension."

The delegates were elected by the dues-paying membership of the New York Socialist Party, Mr. Altman said, adding that they would "go to the convention with the determination to lay a strong foundation for a militant Socialist campaign against Mr. Roosevelt and any standard bearer the Republican Party might nominate."

The consensus among socialists here today was that Mr. Thomas would head the national ticket of the Socialist Party.

Americans Quit Mexico as Rail Strike Impends

MEXICO, D. F., May 18 (AP)—Hundreds of American tourists crowded northbound trains today as 48,000 employees of the great Mexican National Railways made ready to strike tonight for wage increases.

The general exodus of visitors from the North, making necessary extra cars on all outgoing trains, started over the week end despite a general belief the projected strike would be officially adjudged "illegal" and workers given 24 hours to return to their jobs.

Declared Illegal

This belief was strengthened after the National Revolutionary (Government) Party newspaper El Nacional, in its leading editorial today, declared flatly the strike call was "entirely illegal," economically unjustified and an outgrowth of "irresponsible" labor leadership.

Although no Government official would acknowledge that the editorial represented the administration's views on the strike threat, it was hinted strongly such was the case.

If the strike, which would tie up all except emergency traffic over some 9300 miles of rails out of the capital, started as scheduled at 6:00 P. M. eastern standard time, one well-informed source predicted, the administration would follow this procedure:

Declare formally, through the Department of Labor, that the railways are public services, that the strike hits at the entire national economy, and therefore is illegal.

Order Workers Back

Order workers back within 24 hours.

Authorize the management, if the strikers refuse to return, to void existing collective labor contracts and resume operation either with new employees or with personnel provided by the army or by the communications department.

Most observers believed the problem for President Cárdenas' Government, despite its pro-labor leanings, would be grave if the workers were told to end their strike and refused to do so.

Syndicate Solid

The railway syndicate, with 62,000 members, apparently was solidly behind the strike. The equally powerful miners' and oil workers' unions voted "solidarity" with the movement.

President Antonio Madrazo and officials of the line, having declared the wage increases demanded would increase the annual expenses more than $4,000,000 and mean an annual deficit of nearly $200,000, maintained their stand that granting of the workers' demands was "economically impossible."

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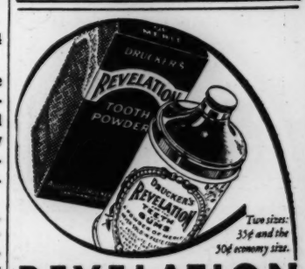

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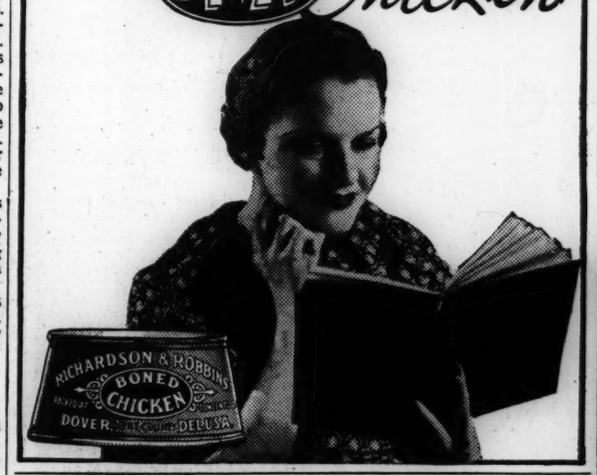

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Azaña Moves to Halt Unrest In Spain by Cutting Red Tape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The recent election of Manuel Azaña as President of the Spanish Republic, came as no surprise. His political position was strong, he was unopposed, and his record as Prime Minister during the six weeks preceding the election was impressive.

In the six weeks following the deposition of Niceto Alcala Zamora as President, Señor Azaña as Premier and ruling official of the State made good his promise to his Socialist allies to a very large extent. Without waiting to comply with constitutional formalities, he released some 15,000 political prisoners. He obliged employers to re-engage discharged workers and pay indemnities. He made sweeping restitutions to officials suffering loss or disadvantages for their political opinions.

Administrative Changes

Still more sweeping are the changes made in administration as demanded by the extreme Left. Wholesale dismissals and transfers in the army have taken place. Fascism has been outlawed and all its active upholders imprisoned, down to boys of tender years. Thousands upon thousands of peasants have entered into possession of land which had been returned by the rights to its one-time owners and the big push which is to oust the monastic orders from the field of education once and for all has begun. Above all, a huge sum voted to fight unemployment.

It is said that Señor Azaña is very glad to relinquish the reins of government as Prime Minister, owing to the terrorist agitation for more and more concessions to the Leftist appetite. According to one Socialist leader, Indalecio Prieto, who has distinguished himself as a revolutionary prior to and since the advent of the Republic, Spain is now "on the verge of ruin, her credit abroad is nil, and she is suffering a constant blood-letting by public disorders."

Not a day goes by without an attack by the workers on the capitalist. One day it is an outrage by gunmen wreaking vengeance, another the peaceful assault by workers on an established concern. Breweries, hotels, cafés, railways, ironworks, all are the happy hunting ground of enforced experiment. Tramway services, motorbuses and even distributors of talkie films are feeling the grip of labor organizations which are now showing a degree of efficiency and a boldness quite unknown in Spain. The sign "U. H. P."—Union of Proletarian Brothers—is being displayed quite openly on motorbuses recently taken over by force from their owners.

Not always do the workers succeed in establishing their Soviet on a permanent basis. From a town near Barcelona comes the report that a very large concern manufacturing radiators, the biggest in Spain, had been taken over by the workers.

It was not long, however, before a deputation waited on the deposed chief and invited him to take over the technical management. It was evident they were beginning to feel the pinch. He consented and went back to his desk.

"We cannot run this business without money," he explained, "so it is up to the associates to provide the necessary capital." And he suggested that each worker should subscribe to the extent of his capacity, and receipts were issued accordingly.

All went well for a while, until the investors of larger amounts began to compare their situations with those of the smaller contributors.

Secret jealousy ripened into open rivalry and finally into disputes. Ill-feeling ran so high that the work suffered and jobs were neglected. Finally, men went secretly to the chief and asked to be allowed to withdraw their savings. The end of the Soviet state was in sight and today the business is run on normal lines.

Realizing how unprepared the workers of Spain are for taking their proper part in the Utopia proclaimed by Francisco Largo Caballero, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, Indalecio Prieto, is rallying around him less extreme elements with which to form a national bloc as a bulwark against the reign of anarchy which is threatening.

Rebellious Officers Arrested in Spain

By the Associated Press

Madrid, May 18

EIGHTEEN cavalry officers were reported arrested and dispatched to Guadalajara military prison today for refusing to move their troops.

The officers had balked at orders to transfer their unit from Alcala de Henares to Palencia.

A strict censorship in Alcala was imposed. All officers garrisoned in Madrid were ordered to remain in their barracks as a precautionary measure.

It was learned that a group of officers at Alcala quarreled Friday with townspeople in a café who shouted "Viva Azana."

Subsequently the Government ordered the regiments transferred, one to Salamanca, the other to Palencia.

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Study of Eskimos Gets Danish Honor For an American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Award of the gold medal and 1000 crowns by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters has been made to Henry B. Collins Jr., Smithsonian Institution archaeologist, according to an announcement from Copenhagen.

The award was made on the basis of Mr. Collins's archaeological investigations on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, and the light which these have shed on the origin of Eskimo culture.

In the paper Mr. Collins submitted to the Danish Academy, he gave a detailed description and comparative analysis of material excavated at five old sites of different ages in the northeastern part of the island, near the modern Eskimo village of Gambell. The oldest of these particular sites is of particular interest because it consisted entirely of remains from the so-called Old Bering Sea culture, the oldest phase of Eskimo culture thus far known.

Mr. Collins arrives at the conclusion that the widely accepted theory of the American origin of the Eskimo cannot be sustained by the archeaological evidence. His comparisons indicate that the Old Bering Sea culture was Asiatic in origin, having been one of several old cultures which many centuries ago existed along the arctic coasts of Eurasia. It is there that the closest parallels are found.

Automatic Sanctions New French Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

munist leaders. The more moderate Radical chiefs are more reserved, and it appears probable that some new compromise policy will be evolved.

Based on Peace Program

Nevertheless, this policy is expected to be based very closely upon the peace program widely presented to the voters during the election campaign as the future foreign policy of the Popular Front Government. It carries the endorsement, for instance, of Joseph Paul-Boncour, whose name is frequently mentioned as Pierre Etienne Flandin's successor at the Quai d'Orsay.

This peace program contains seven points, grouped under the title "Defense of Peace":

"1. An appeal for the collaboration of the people and especially of the working masses, in the maintenance and organization of peace.

"2. International collaboration, within the framework of the League of Nations, for collective security, through the definition of the aggressor, and through the automatic and general application of sanctions in case of aggression.

Efforts for Disarmament

"3. Unceasing efforts to pass from armed peace to disarmed peace, first by means of a convention for the limitation of armaments, and then by general, simultaneous and controlled reduction of armaments.

"4. Nationalization of war industries, and the suppression of private commerce of arms.

"5. Repudiation of secret diplomacy; international action and public negotiations to bring back to Geneva the states which have strayed away, without damaging the constitutional principles of the League of Nations; collective security and peace indivisible.

"6. Easing of the procedure provided by the Covenant of the League of Nations for the adjustment of treaties dangerous to the peace of the world.

"7. Extension, in particular to central and Oriental Europe, of the system of pacts open to all, along the lines of the Franco-Soviet pact."

Innovations

Several radical innovations are to be found in this seven-point program. Definition of the aggressor—presumably by designating as the aggressor any nation which refuses to submit to arbitration—has long been advocated by France. Automatic and general application of sanctions is, however, a new departure. French policy has in the past tended to favor the use of sanctions exclusively against Germany.

Disarmament is no new goal, but the Popular Front proposes an interesting way of arriving at it: through abolishing entirely the private manufacture and sale of armaments. This obviously would not solve the problem, but it would go far toward removing the obstacle of powerful vested interests, which—in France at least—are in a position to bring heavy pressure on government, press and public to resist disarmament.

International action aimed at bringing Germany and Japan back into the League would be something of a novelty if it meant a genuine and generous effort in this direction. The same may be said of the proposal to facilitate the revision of treaties whose too strict maintenance is regarded as a danger to peace.

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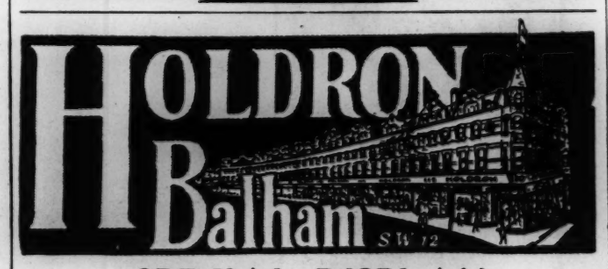
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Smithsonian Institution Archaeologist, Honored by Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters

British M. P. Denies Use of Budget Leak

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Sir Alfred Butt, wealthy Member of Parliament, denied any knowledge of the British budget "leak" before a judicial inquiry today.

A short time before, Mr. Bernard Davis, a stockbroker, had testified Sir Alfred placed "somewhat extensive" selling orders in several stocks a few hours before the budget, carrying plans for higher income and tea taxes, was read in the House of Commons.

Sir Alfred, who owns theaters and a racing stable, declared:

"I have been in Commons since 1922 and during that whole time I have neither asked nor received from any cabinet minister — including Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas— any information regarding the budget or any other confidential matter of government."

Secretary Thomas's name has figured in the inquiry. He has denied he told any budget secrets, however.

Sir Alfred's son, Kenneth, who is an underwriting member of Lloyd's, testified: "My father said he thought there would be an increase in income taxes. He also said he was sure the Chancellor (Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer) would tax commodities as well, so all taxpayers would contribute."

The younger Butt added that his father believed tea would be singled out for a higher tax, because he thought "whisky is already overtaxed."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on June 7, 14; July 5, 12; Aug 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station WIXAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc). and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 24, 31; Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc. on June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on May 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc on May 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 7, July 5, Aug. 2; Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Oakville: Gregory Theater, Dundas and Colborne Streets, 8.30 p. m., May 29.

Quebec

Montreal: American Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 28.

England

Hampshire

Portsmouth (First Church): Church Edifice, Pembroke Road, 8 p. m., May 28.

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (Society): The Opera House, 3:15 p. m., May 24.

London

London (Seventh Church): Town Hall, Ealing, W. 5, 3:15 p. m., May 27.
London (Twelfth Church): Foresters Hall, Westow Street, Upper Norwood, S. E. 19, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 26.

Staffordshire

West Bromwich: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 25.

Yorkshire

Swinton: Majestic Cinema, Mexborough, 3 p. m., May 24.

United States

California

Oakland (Organization at Mills College): Hall for Chamber Music, Music Building, Mills College, 3 p. m., May 24.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 22. Radiocast 8:30 to 9 p. m., Station KVOR, 1270 kilocycles. (Note change of time of radiocast.)
Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, East Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
Loveland: Loveland High School, 3 p. m., May 24.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Willimantic: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 26

Idaho

Idaho Falls: Bonneville County Courthouse, 8:15 p. m., May 26

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., May 26.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Marquette Road and Harvard Avenue, 8 p. m. May 25.
De Kalb: Methodist Church, Fourth and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., May 26.
Lincoln: Court House, Circuit Court Room, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Monmouth: First Christian Church, First Street and Second Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 24.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

Indiana

Bedford: Community Room, Courthouse, 8 p. m., May 29.
Crown Point: Masonic Temple, South Main Street 8 p. m., May 25.
Franklin: Masonic Temple, North Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., May 26
La Porte: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 24.
Marion: High School Auditorium, Nelson and A Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Terre Haute: Shrine Temple, North Seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 25. Radiocast Station WBOW.
Vincennes: Fortnightly Club House, 421 North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 29.

Iowa

Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 1115 West Fifth Street, 3:15 p. m., May 24.

Kansas

Garnett: Church Edifice, 225 Oak Street, 8 p. m., May 28

Maine

Augusta: Unitarian Church Auditorium, State Street, 8 p. m., May 26.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Ford's Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 29.

Massachusetts

Athol: Unitarian Church Building, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Longmeadow: Longmeadow Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Lowell: Liberty Hall, Lowell Memorial Auditorium, East Merrimack Street, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Malden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 25.
Medford: Medford High School Auditorium, Forest Street, Hall Avenue and Bradlee Road, 8 p. m., May 24.
Northampton: High School Hall, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 28
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, East Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
Ware: Social Science Club House, Pleasant and Park Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Michigan

Adrian: Masonic Temple, 4 p. m., May 24

Missouri

Carthage: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., May 29.
Webb City: High School Auditorium, Broadway and Washington, 3:15 p. m., May 24.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., May 28.

Nebraska

Grand Island: Liederkranz Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.

New Hampshire

Littleton: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Trenton: Assembly Hall, War Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

New York

Amityville (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Amityville High School, 8:30 p. m., May 26.
Bronxville: Bronxville Public Schools, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Canandaigua: Academy Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.
Catskill: Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.
Elmira: Auditorium, South Side High School, Pennsylvania Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Geneva: Geneva High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Gloversville: Church Auditorium, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8 p. m., May 26.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, Polo Road, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 28.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Johnstown: Johnstown Senior High School, Market and Montgomery Streets, 8 p. m., May 29.
Kenmore: Legion Memorial Hall, 3354 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., May 25.
Middletown: Masonic Temple, 112 North Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, at Division Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice 39 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Ossining: Washington School, Croton and Dale Avenues, 8 p. m., May 24. (Note change of hour.)
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., May 24.
Pleasantville: Masonic Hall, Cornell Building, Station Plaza, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., May 25.
Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 28.

Ohio

Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, Columbus and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., May 29.
Fremont: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 600 West State Street, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Elkins Park: Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Church Road, 8 p. m., May 29 Radiocast Station WDAS.
Monongahela: First National Bank Hall, 8 p. m., May 24.
Pittsburgh (Third Church): Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Alabama Avenue, 3:15 p. m. May 24.
Punxsutawney: High School Building, North Jefferson Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Metropolitan Theater, Broad and Chestnut Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 24.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1431 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., May 26.

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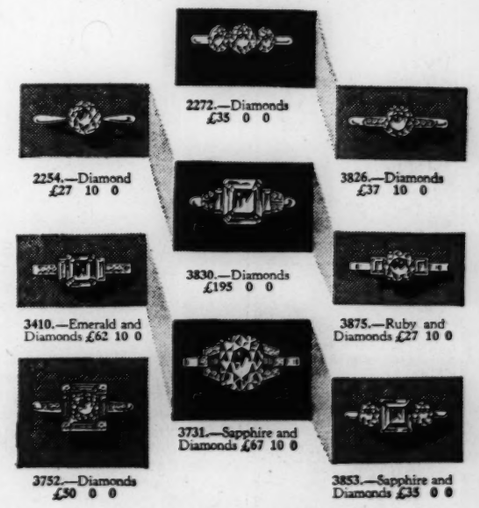
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Fossil of Earliest American Found

WPA diggers unearth skull of Ballona woman in excavating for storm drain in Los Angeles—Find dates back 16,000 years, according to anthropologists.

Dr. Ivan A. Lopatin — Dr. A. O. Bowden

Dr. Bowden, Head of the Anthropology Department at the University of Southern California, and Dr. Lopatin Are Shown Examining the Skull of the Ballona Woman Unearthed in Los Angeles. They Identified It as the Oldest Known Resident of the Western Hemisphere

LOS ANGELES—Introducing the Ballona Woman, the most ancient known resident of the Western Hemisphere!

Out of the depths of a Works Progress Administration storm drain excavation here has come a prehistoric skull identified by Dr. A. O. Bowden, head of the University of Southern California anthropology department, as that of a damsel at least contemporaneous with France's Cro-Magnon Man.

Anthropologists the world over are comparing notes on the recent find to satisfy themselves that the fossilized cranium deserves its place in anthropology's hall of fame. Alongside Cro-Magnon Man, Ballona Woman, named after the Ballona Creek project where she was found, will be in company with the Heidelberg Jaw, the Piltdown Form, Neanderthal Man, Pithecanthropus Erectus, and other skeletons which trace the development of the human form back into the distant past.

New World Not So New

Of particular importance to American research and prestige, the recovery gives a date to indigenous habitation which may forever stop further accord of deference by the so-called "New World" to Europe in matters of extreme age.

The first Cro-Magnon skeleton was unearthed in central France in 1868 and has since been pegged as prevalent 16,000 years ago in the paleolithic or old Stone Age.

Matching this find, WPA laborers came across the history-making skull on Jan. 23 under 13 feet of undisturbed pleistocene deposits of dark gray clay on the same level with imperial elephant bones, an animal definitely known to have been extinct since the close of the Pleistocene, at least 10,000 years ago.

Pleistocene Era

The Pleistocene era formed the major portion of the present Quaternary period, last of the four acknowledged division of earth history as evidenced by rock formations. While the Quaternary is dated back at least 1,000,000 years, the second subdivision, the "recent" age, began only 10,000 years ago. Prior to the latter, the ages were known as "prehistoric times," because written history had not yet evolved.

Pithecanthropus Erectus leads the parade of landmarks in the unfoldment of the human family tree. It flourished 500,000 years ago. Long extinct, it was found in Java in 1891.

The Neanderthal specimen was unearthed in the Rhine province and is considered to have been widespread in Europe in the middle paleolithic period, 40,000 years ago. It is placed half-way between Pithecanthropus and Cro-Magnon. This latter is the first form to be identified as modern.

A single jaw of another form was unearthed at Heidelberg in 1907 and is credited with being half the age of pithecanthropus but not a homo sapiens specimen.

The piltdown form was recovered in 1911 near Sussex, England, but many researchists consider that the find, instead of revealing the third-interglacial period for an age half that of the Heidelberg jaw, is merely the coincidence of an intruded burial of a contemporary human relic with that of a chimpanzee in the same gravel.

Enthusiastic over the recent local find, Dr. Bowden said:

"Some 30 discoveries on this continent within the last 50 years have been made, and for each great antiquity has been claimed.

Other Recent Finds

"Two of the more recent finds are the Minnesota man and the Gypsum cave man in Nevada. The Minnesota man was found in connection with the same implements of the Folsom type, in glacial lake deposits dated as Pleistocene, but there is probability that the human burial was intrusive. In the Gypsum cave, human artifacts, or hand-made implements, were found which are dated as of great age, but there were with them no human remains, thus leaving the age inconclusive. Both of these discoveries, as well as several others, give strong presumptions of antiquity, but there is some room for doubt. Dr. Herbert J. Spinden and Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, leading authorities in the field of archaeology, have been of the opinion that no conclusive evidence of man's extremely early occupation of America has been proved.

"More fortunate was the discovery of the Ballona Woman, since it was found 13 feet under several strata of undisturbed Pleistocene deposits and on the bed of an ancient river. In the same horizon and only 1120 feet away was discovered skeleton remains of an imperial elephant, thus conclusively dating man with the elephant.

Washington Continues Minister to Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

that in the American view, the Italo-Ethiopian situation is not pacified or settled.

The neutrality resolution orders the President to maintain the embargo until "the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist." This broad phraseology can permit the continuance, indefinitely, of a "non-recognition policy" based not on the establishment of a puppet state, as in Manchoukuo, but on the non-existence of a just peace.

Pressure Exerted

Some pressure to lift the embargo is currently expected. Italo-American merchants, and the Italian community in general, is expected to ask for a lifting of the moral aspersion cast on Italian policy—as they asked in January in opposing the whole neutrality policy. Moreover, the leading American aviation firm is said to have a large contract outstanding for the delivery of some 50 or 60 airplane engines to Italy. The order was placed before the embargo was imposed, and ran for 100 engines. Some 40 or 50 were delivered, and the others detained by application of the embargo order. The American manufacturers are anxious to complete the transaction and to obtain new orders.

Planes Landed Safely By Automatic Pilots

(Continued from Page 1)

able to tell when the wheels touched the ground.

"The development of a practicable instrument landing system for airplanes has been an important project in United's engineering development program," Mr. Patterson stated. "While results with our experimental installation have been gratifying, we will continue perfecting this system to a maximum of efficiency before making commercial application."

United's system consists of special radio beams. One is a directional beam sent out by a special transmitter operating on 232 kilocycles. This is the runway marker beam which is narrow. The second signal is the landing beam sent out from a transmitter operating on 93,000 kilocycles. This is a curved beam following the normal gliding path of a tranport plane. The beam is transmitted along the runway, gradually curving upward until it is 60 feet above the ground at the border of the field.

Special Antenna

A special antenna is susd on the nose of the transport for reception of these signals. On the plane's instrument panel is a special device which has two needles, one vertical and one horizontal, operated by electrical impulses from the directional and landing-beam stations. The vertical needle registers the location of the plane with respect to the runway-marker beam, while the horizontal indicator records the position with respect to the curved landing beam.

The pilot preparing for an automatic landing intercepts the landing and runway beams at an elevation of approximately 1000 feet, five miles from the airport. Maneuvering the plane so the horizontal and vertical pointers indicate the air liner is exactly on the landing and runway beams, the pilot throttles the plane to a speed of approximately 80 miles an hour and then turns control of the plane over to the automatic pilot. He takes his hands and feet off the control and concentrates on the instrument with the two pointers. Occasionally he adjusts a knob on the automatic pilot control should the two needles indicate the plane is deviating from the exact landing path.

Following the curved beam, which gradually flattens out as it approaches the runway, the plane comes down and makes a two-point landing with tail up. It is possible for the human pilot to put on the brakes as soon as the wheels touch the ground with no risk of nosing over.

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American 'Family Robinson' on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

the summers and during the winters take a furnished apartment.

Buying a Home

"This was all we could afford to buy at the time. We could not take on anything like the brick bungalows around us. But when we had paid off our mortgage, we expected to build a real house in front.

"We paid $3700 for our property. I put in $500 I had saved, and borrowed $500 more, and financed the balance through a building and loan association. Then we began making payments of $10 a week to the building and loan. By the time the depression caught us, we had paid off our $500 loan and reduced our $2700 mortgage to $1800."

Mrs. Robinson views the depression from the standpoint of her household. "The depression," she observed. "put us back six years on our home."

Anxious to Pay Debts

"We sacrificed quite a bit in those days," resumed Robinson. "We were anxious to get out of debt. I never had any bills, that is, I rarely bought anything on time, and then cleared it up right away. We didn't buy much furniture, just what we have now.

"Our idea was that if we stinted ourselves at the beginning, later we could live better. That's why the depression hit us harder. We had already been scraping along voluntarily for nearly five years.

"When I had been out of work a while, when we were needing something, the clothes and linens we had gotten at the time we were married began to wear out.

"Our little girl came a few months after my job folded up.

"The strain of not having a job is pretty hard. The money runs out so fast. I went all over everywhere, tried to grab anything, but they were all laying off men.

Shied Away from Relief

"I didn't want to go on relief. I thought I could wiggle through the slump.

"I borrowed a dollar here and two dollars there until I couldn't borrow any more anywhere. I didn't ask for relief until I couldn't help myself. Actually I waited until I was too far down before I squawked."

Robinson's estimate is verified by one of the key men at relief headquarters.

"Robinson held out too long before asking for relief," reports the relief worker who knows him best. "He was one of those who set their teeth and just wouldn't go to the Government until they were forced to. There are plenty on relief who shouldn't be there, but now and then you find a man like Robinson trying to get along by himself on nothing, until it's bad for his family and his own well-being.

"Robinson is one of those young Americans with courage and determination who hoped they could pull themselves through the depression after their jobs were gone, not knowing how long the fight would be."

[To Be Continued Tuesday]

Cut in Gas Tax Seen Start of National Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Reduction of the New York State gasoline tax by 1 cent a gallon was hailed as the first step in a nationwide movement toward tax relief for motorists in a statement issued by Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, today.

"The action of the New York Legislature in reducing the state gasoline tax to 3 cents a gallon is of national significance," Mr. Markham said. "For the first time since the depression started, a major tax has been reduced. I believe this move is going to be so popular with the voters that other state legislatures will make similar efforts to reduce taxes, especially gasoline taxes."

Since the tax reduction campaign was started in New York, similar measures have been set in motion in two other states, Mr. Markham said. He voiced the opinion that 1937 will find many states making reductions wherever public opinion holds the gasoline tax to be excessive.

Civil Service Losing in U. S., Survey Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

paints of America with its merit system:

Young government workers should be recruited immediately after they complete their formal education. They would be the keystone of the career service. They would pass rigid examinations and would be content with relatively low beginning pay because they would know that they were picked men, before whom a bright future opened if they made good.

The career service would be divided into five major classifications: Administrative, technical, clerical, skilled and unskilled. There would be personnel bureaus to pick the right man for the right job. The candidates for "administrative" jobs would be examined immediately after finishing their general education, with intent to find out what sort of persons they were, rather than what they knew. Special training would be given after education.

Technicians and professional workers, on the other hand, would be examined after their special training and before practical experience, thereby giving the Civil Service access to the cream of the technical school graduates of the country.

Once in the Government, the young men would be kept there by security of tenure, steady advance on merit, good pay and generous retirement pensions. On the other hand, there would be wider opportunity for demotion and dismissal than under present laws.

For those calling this proposal an idle dream of Utopia, it is recalled that European and other English-speaking countries already largely realize it. America, with its spoils system, walks alone.

Like other publications of the Public Affairs Committee, the present pamphlet is packed with information pointing to the crying need of reform and presented in reading matter and graphs which summarize the whole case for Civil Service development.

Representative Robert L. Bacon (R), of New York, in a letter to H. Eliot Kaplan, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, today denounced the Ramspeck bill, designed to put first, second and third-class postmasters under Civil Service. The reform league and National League of Women Voters have endorsed the Ramspeck bill. Mr. Bacon, however, declares it "cannot command the serious attention of any informed supporter of the merit system."

Representative Bacon charges the bill would permit James A. Farley, Postmaster General, "to freeze incumbent postmasters into a nation-wide political oligarchy" by blanketing in existing Democratic office-holders.

California Tree "Tallest"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—That the world's tallest tree stands in the Redwood Empire has been accepted by the touring bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California, it revealed in a letter to the Redwood Empire Association. It is the "Founder's Tree," a giant redwood in Bull Creek flat, near Dyerville, Humboldt County. It stands 364 feet in height.

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Sea Safety Inquiry Turns to Labor Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

dle position in his announcement, stating:

"We desire to go into all matters relating to the size of crew, hours of labor, crew's quarters, development of personnel and everything else relating to the human element in the merchant marine.

"It is not enough to have fine ships. A poor ship with a good crew is better than a good ship with a poor crew. But if we can have both good ships and good crews, America can lead the world in maritime security."

That something is drastically wrong with labor conditions on the American merchant ships is admitted on all sides, but the Senate committee will find itself forced to choose between two widely divergent theories as to the cause.

Joseph B. Weaver, director of the United States Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, has already given the shipowners their cue with his recent efforts to brand striking crews with a charge of mutiny. From the point of view of the employer the crews have been spoiled by excessive pampering and have been stirred by radical labor agitators. Discipline undoubtedly is low.

But speakers for the Seamen's unions have an entirely different story to tell. It is a story of understaffed and overworked crews, of bad food and inadequate sleeping quarters, of incompetent officers and disregard for safety conditions. They have charged numerous times, and will attempt to prove before the committee, that crew discipline and morale is impossible under the labor conditions which prevail today in the American Merchant Marine.

If the committee can succeed in fairly fixing the blame for lack of discipline and low morale it will constitute the first significant step toward reform of a condition which took a heavy toll in both Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters and which today provides the greatest commercial liability of the American Merchant Marine.

Manila Stamp Issue

MANILA, P. I., May 18 (AP)—The Philippine Commonwealth Bureau of Posts announced that special stamps will be issued in Manila to commemorate the thirty-third International Eucharistic Congress here Feb. 3 to 7, 1937. The stamps will be in one, six, eight, 10, 18 and 25-cent denominations.

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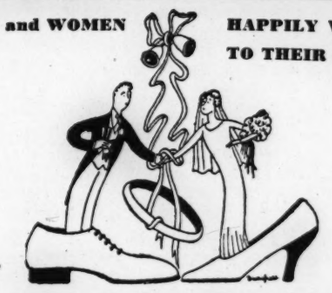
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Timothy and the Hobby Show

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Part One

"GRANDMA, you never could guess what happened today!" said Timothy as he burst into the kitchen after school one day.

"You'd better tell me then, Timmy." Grandma Hollister set her flour sieve down on the table and smiled at the eager boy.

She had grown to look forward to these impulsive entrances, for something was always happening at school or at the shack or at Peter Van Rossem's cheese factory or at Mr. Martin's cabinetmaking workshop that Timothy wanted to tell Grandma all about without delay.

"Oh, Grandma! We're going to have a show—a Hobby Show, Miss Marshall called it. We're going to have it in the Town Hall, and everybody in town can bring things—things you make, you know.

"There'll be blue ribbons and prizes, and there'll be cake and cocoa and lots of good things to eat, and we'll call it the Apple Creek Hobby Show, and everybody has to pay ten cents to get in. That's to pay for the prizes and things, you see. We can afford to go, can't we, Grandma?"

Grandma smiled and nodded. "Oh, yes!" she said, her voice almost as eager as Timothy's. "We have more pennies left over than we used to, Timothy, now that Peter Van has taken over that old creamery and is paying me something every month for it. What are you going to take to the Hobby Show, Timmy?"

"I don't know," said Timothy thoughtfully. "I'd like to take something nice, Grandma, something just awful nice."

"Something that would win first prize, is that it, Tim?"

Timothy nodded. "You see, Grandma," he explained, "first prize in our grade is a book, and I was thinking, if I won it, maybe I could give it to Mrs. Van. She was saying the other day she did wish they had more books. Peter's built a little shelf for the ones they have, you know, but it's not even half full yet. Wouldn't it be nice if I could give her a book?"

Dinner Guests

"That would be nice," agreed Grandma heartily. For Peter Van Rossem and his curly-haired young wife had been great friends of Timothy's, and of Grandma's as well, from the very day they had moved into the little gray house half-way down the hill and had set up a brisk business of cheese-making in the long-unused creamery. "And now, Timmy, would you just run down cellar and get me a pan of apples? I'm going to make a pie."

"Company coming, Grandma?" asked Timothy eagerly.

"Peter and Mrs. Van are coming up for supper," replied Grandma, and Timothy danced a little jig as he took the pan. "Mrs. Prine is coming, too," Grandma added, and Timothy stopped his jig and started sedately down the cellar steps. Mrs. Prine was the next-door neighbor on the other side, and she had not thought very favorably of Grandma Hollister's action in taking Timothy to live with her a year or more ago.

"He's only a distant relative, and he could go to the Children's Home, where he would be well brought up and no burden to anyone," she had declared.

It was a great surprise to Timothy to find that Mrs. Prine didn't quite approve of young Mrs. Peter Van Rossem, either. "That short curly hair of hers," he had heard her say with a sniff, "and the way she goes around in overalls—you'd think she was some boy hired to help Peter around the cheese factory. Why doesn't she stay in the house and tend to her work and let Peter tend to his?"

Pleasant Neighbors

"Well, I've heard Peter say that if his wife didn't pitch right in the way she does, he'd just have to hire help, and they can't afford that just yet," Grandma briskly defended her young neighbor. "And she says she can get around those vats best in overalls, and they're handy to work in."

How anyone could help liking Mrs. Van with her friendly ways and gay laughter was more than Timothy could understand. But he had a wholesome respect for Mrs. Prine and did fervently wish that she and Mrs. Van were on more friendly terms.

"If Mrs. Van could just do something to show how clever she really is," he thought wistfully, as he went down to get the pan of apples. Then he almost fell into the apple barrel in his excitement. "Why, she can! She can! She can bring something to the Hobby Show. I'll tell 'em all about it at supper."

But when the subject was mentioned, he found to his surprise that Mrs. Prine was quite as interested as Mrs. Van. "A Hobby Show! Take something we make! My, I used to win lots of prizes at the County Fair," said Mrs. Prine. "I'm going to take something."

Mrs. Prine's Specialty

Peter looked proudly across the table at his wife. "What are you going to take, Curlytop? Here's your chance to show the worthy citizens what stuff you're made of."

"Oh, I don't know about that," laughed Mrs. Van. "I'd rather show them what stuff my fruit cake's made of. That's the thing I do best."

"Fruit cake!" echoed Mrs. Prine. "Why, that's my specialty. That's what I was planning to take."

"Oh, there'll be lots of fruit cakes besides ours," said Mrs. Van. "And a good thing, too. How could they award a blue ribbon if there weren't some for comparison?"

"Maybe that's right," said Mrs. Prine drily. "Only I just want to warn you that I have a special receipt that's won me many a blue ribbon, and you might have a better chance with something else."

"Well, it won't break my heart if I don't win a blue ribbon," said Mrs. Van smiling. "But I think I'd better make the thing I can do best, you see."

"And you'd better make an apple pie, Mrs. Hollister," advised Peter, "Couldn't anyone beat this pie, that's sure."

Nothing more was said about the fruit cake, and Timothy, turning over the question of his entry, almost decided to make a little stool. He had been wanting to make one for Grandma, anyway, and this would be a good time.

But as he was going to school the next morning, Ray Newton shouted to him, "Hey! Wait a minute! Have I got news! My Uncle Jim says that the grade that has the best exhibit—why, he'll take to the city and to the Zoo and up the tallest building and everything!"

"Boy!" burst Timothy. He had never been to the city, but Ray had often told him about its splendors. "Wouldn't that be great!"

"Yes, but we've got to have a good exhibit. I don't know what to make, and neither does Johnny Caldwell. Have you thought of anything?"

"Yes, but it wouldn't be any good for the whole grade. It would just be good for me," said Timothy.

"Well, you're good at thinking things up. Maybe you could think of something we could all work at together," urged Ray.

Timothy considered this matter thoughtfully. Mr. Martin would help him make a little stool for Grandma by Christmas time, anyway; but how could he manage to get a book for Mrs. Van if he didn't win this first prize? Why, he could save something for that out of the money he sometimes earned running errands for Mr. Martin or helping him in the workshop.

It was while he was walking home from school that the great idea occurred to Timothy. First of all, he'd ask Grandma to let him go down to see Peter. He wanted to talk it over with Peter. He had hardly gotten into the kitchen, however, when Mrs. Prine burst into the room.

"Well!" she cried. "Here's a fine how-de-do! I was just getting my fruit cake in the oven when who should come in but Mrs. Van Rossem. She only stayed a few minutes, but when she'd gone, I found that my receipt had gone, too."

"Why, you surely don't think Mrs. Van would take it," said Grandma.

"Well, it disappeared, that's all I can say. What do we know about the Van Rossems, anyway? I've thought that all along."

"I'm going to do my chores," Timothy said, and went out to the woodpile where he could think.

[To Be Continued Next Monday]

A Print by Barbara Brown; Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc., Boston

Mistress Mary,
Quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?

With silver bells,
And cockle shells,
And columbines all in a row.

Answer to International Cake Puzzle Picture

Starting from upper right corner and reading around the globe to the lower right corner: raisins, sultanas (a small variety of raisins), butter, milk, eggs, currants, sugar, peel, spice, flour.

Bobby Takes Some Time

BOBBY stood looking at his wagon. How beautiful it was. Daddy had finished painting it before he went to town. The body was red. So red that is seemed to send out little bits of fire in the sunlight. The wheels were yellow with black lines around the tires. The handle was black to set off the color.

Oh, yes, Bobby's wagon looked very, very beautiful!

"Why, it is just like a really new wagon," Bobby said to mother. "When did daddy ever find time to do it?"

Mother's blue eyes smiled as she answered—

"I guess Daddy did not find time. I guess he just took time. You see, he did not get the edge of his gardens cut." Mother nodded toward the flower beds before she went into the house. Bobby stood and watched her skirts whip in the breeze as she went across the grass.

He left the garage where his wagon stood and walked about Daddy's garden. Daddy loved his garden. Every morning Daddy got up early to work in it before he went to town.

There were always pretty flowers in Daddy's beds. Roses under the apple tree. A bed of buttercups and daisies in the corner by the bird bath.

But this morning the beds did not look as clean as usual. Daddy had cut the grass the night before, and, as mother had said, he had not had time to paint the wagon and cut the edges, too. The grass along the gardens hung over. It did not look very well.

"Like ragged clothes," thought Bobby. Mother's words kept coming to Bobby. "I guess Daddy just took time."

Bobby began to think. Daddy had taken time and given it to him.

"I guess I'll take some time," Bobby spoke to the flowers in the garden. They seemed to nod as though they knew what he was thinking.

Bobby skipped across the carpet of grass and into the house. When he came out he had Daddy's garden scissors. He went to the edge of the garden.

"Snip! Snip! Snip!" went the scissors. They made a little cutting song as they walked along the edge of the garden. The long, ragged grass fell away and left the edge all clean.

Bobby worked hard. But when he wanted to stop he looked at the shining red wagon in the door of the garage and kept right on.

At last the garden scissors snip-snipped to the end of the long garden. Bobby stood up and straightened his back. Then he looked about him. My, how nice it looked! Quite as fine as his wagon had looked to him early that morning.

Bobby called mother to come and see. Mother's eyes grew quite as blue and shining as they had when Daddy had called her to see his painting.

"Oh, how beautiful the garden looks now!" said mother. "The edges are all clean and square."

Bobby's eyes grew as shining as mother's. He looked up at her.

"Yes," he said, "and I'm square, too. Square with Daddy. When he comes home tonight he will find his work done just the same."

A pleasant little feeling ran up and down Bobby's back at the very thought of it.

The Garden Scissors Made a Little Cutting Song

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

E for Early

Early to bed
And early to rise
Is the way to be happy,
Contented and wise.

Where Letters Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

WE HAD space to print so few of our friendly letters last Monday, that we decided to publish a Mail Bag column again today. So here are more letters—telling of many hobbies that may be the same as yours.

Who wants to write to the little boy in Bordeaux, France, who is studying English and thinks it would be fun to send letters to children in that language and to hear from them in French?

Be sure to read the paragraphs about starting a correspondence, printed at the end of the column, so that you will know just how to go about exchanging letters through our Mail Bag.

And be sure to sign your full name—not just the initial of your last name—and to write your complete address on each letter you send to be forwarded. EDITOR

Bordeaux, France

Dear Editor:
I am a little boy of nine years old and I am studying English. I would be very glad if I could correspond with a boy of my age. I would write to him in English and he could write to me in French.
Claude H.

Lakeport, California

Dear Editor:
I would like to correspond with a girl or boy from any part of the world especially Holland, Japan, France and Switzerland. I am nine years old. In school we are studying about the world. I am in the third grade.
We live on a farm and raise Bartlett pears.
Adele B.

Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Dear Editor:
I am nine years old. I am studying about Switzerland in school. I would like to correspond with a little boy or girl in Switzerland.
Phyllis C.

Reading, Mass.

Dear Editor:
I would like to correspond with a boy in Australia or England. If you could I would like a boy around 10 years old, and would like his hobby to be stamps.
Roger W.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:
I am nine years old. I would like to correspond with a girl of my age who lives in Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand or Alaska. I am interested in music. I play two instruments, the piano and the flute.
Mary Elizabeth

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:
I am nine years old. I am interested in music. I sing in a choir. I would like to correspond with a little girl in England, Canada, Alaska or Australia.
Doris M.

Aquilla, Texas

Dear Editor:
I would like to hear from some boy my age from Germany. I am ten years old, and am in the fourth grade. I like to study reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling and English. I am interested in pets and birds. I have many pets at home. I love dogs, cats, rabbits, and pigeons.
We have a club in school. It is a World Peace Club. We made some posters in school.
In school we have a bulletin board and made some quotation books. Those are the books in which we copy our quotations every morning. On the bulletin board we keep pictures of cars, trucks, buses, trains and airplanes and other attractive things. Adolf Joe S.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:
I am 10 years old. I want to write to a boy in Georgia. I should like to know if he could send me a picture of a cotton plantation. I am making one in school.
Philip D. R.

Dear Editor:
I should like to correspond with a boy in Alaska. I am nine years old. I am interested in animals.
Carl T. P.

To Start a Correspondence

Each child who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to a child whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Arbor Day Rhymes

"I'll plant a poplar tree," says Nate,
"'Twill grow so tall beside the gate
And make a pleasant place to wait."

"I'll plant a maple tree," says Fred,
"Then I'll have syrup for my bread,
And leaves of yellow and of red."

"I'll plant a mulberry," says Jen,
"The birds will like our garden then,
And perhaps will never leave again."

"I'll plant a hickory," says Lou,
"Then I'll have nuts for all of you,
And pleasant shade in summer too."

"I'll plant an apple tree," says Claire,
"Then I'll have fragrance in the air,
And luscious fruit to keep and share."

FRANCES HIGGINS

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CONCORD, N. H.

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To the Future!

The New York Herald Tribune is for all-family reading. . . . welcomed in hundreds of thousands of homes where there are growing children, because it is carefully written and ably edited; because it is exciting and progressive without being sensational; because its news columns reflect all sides of public questions impartially; and finally, because it is legibly printed.

• • • •

Speaking of being "legibly printed," the Francis Wayland Ayer Cup for typographical excellence this year has been awarded to the New York Herald Tribune. By winning it three times the Herald Tribune thus takes permanent possession of the highest honors in printing awarded to United States newspapers. In making the award the judges took into consideration "typography, layout, make-up and presswork." Technical terms, you may say, but they combine to make pages that "read fair." Grown-ups as well as children appreciate that.

• • •

The children pictured on this page live in homes where the New York Herald Tribune is a daily visitor. The young girl at the top is a freshman in a high school on Long Island; the pair of young men are brothers; the girl on skates is in the fourth grade of public school; the boy with the ball is in the eighth grade; the young lady reading her Herald Tribune lives in Woodside, Queens; the very youngest person pictured is a newcomer to New Canaan, Conn.

• • •

Recently, a nine-year-old wrote and told us succinctly and briefly why he likes the Herald Tribune:

"I am nine years old and like the Herald Tribune best of the papers. I like the dark way you print the headline.
I think you put easier words in the columns.
If you want to read at least it's small enough to get done with sometime.
I like the way you put the radio columns.
That's all.
(signed) A liker of the Herald Tribune."

• • •

In addition to printed features which appeal to children, such as Burgess' daily Nature Stories, crossword puzzles, comics, gravure pictures, the New York Herald Tribune engages in extra activities for its young readers.

For instance, there is the Junior Garden Club Council, in which 6,531 children have been enrolled in a year.

• • •

Herald Tribune circulation in high schools and colleges is growing—rapidly. The average daily sale to high school students for class room work during the September-January term this year was 5,886 copies, an increase of 106% over the same period last year. Average subscription sales (less newsstand sales) to college students in the same period was 5,559 weekdays, 6,967 Sundays.

• • •

Among under-privileged children, the Herald Tribune's famous Fresh Air Fund has been doing commendable work for generations. Supported by contributions from Herald Tribune readers, the Fresh Air Fund provides vacations for thousands of tenement children every year. Last year, $113,027 was contributed, and 12,238 children were sent away for two weeks or more. Children in Herald Tribune families themselves donated several hundred dollars of this total.

• • •

The Herald Tribune Home Institute has issued two booklets for the use of children, which are offered to readers at 15c each. 8,000 copies of "Gifts a Child Can Make" have been sold since its publication two years ago. A booklet just issued, "Dishes a Child Can Cook" has already sold 1,300 copies.

• • •

The children of today are your customers of tomorrow. In the very young readers in the families which make up its circulation, the Herald Tribune offers you a bit of the future.

These are the CHILDREN

Among your best customers a few years from now, count these children. They are not the richest children in New York. Nor the most beautiful. Nor the brainiest. But they are healthy...and normal. With parents who are the active, impatient kind, as eager to buy new foods, new clothing and things for their homes, as they are anxious to discard the things that fashion and wear have made old. One thing both children *and* parents hold to—is their Herald Tribune. To them, as to more than 330,000* other families, it is their kind of newspaper.

Their definition of a good newspaper is a personal definition: The paper that comes closest to their way of living and thinking. The Herald Tribune is their paper for two final reasons: It tells them what they want to know; it can tell them what *you* have that *they* should have, because they are the readers with both the mind and the money to buy.

*More than 480,000 on Sundays

The children (or their parents) pictured on this page read the Herald Tribune. Advertisers who win their confidence early in life can't fail to profit as they grow older. In a changing world, they are almost the most permanent kind of advertising investment.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

A MASSED MARKET WITH THE MIND AND MONEY TO BUY

NEW YORK: *Main Office:* 230 W. 41st St. • CHICAGO, DETROIT, ST. LOUIS: *Guy S. Osborn, Scolaro & Meeker, Inc.* • BOSTON: *M. L. Tyler* • SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SEATTLE: *Fenger-Hall Co., Ltd.* • PARIS: *European Edition, New York Herald Tribune*

The Home Forum

A Border Sale

"AH DOOT there'll be a stiffish helm blawin' the day, Geordie"—

Geordie replies in the affirmative. "A stiffish helm" it is,—meaning that biting east wind which is peculiar to Cumberland and which originates somewhere in the neighborhood of Cross Fell; the brilliant sunshine and invigorating freshness which accompanies it, giving it the reputation of a merrymaker. One feels blithe and merry if one can withstand its "nipping and eager air."

The big farmyard is all athrong with folk today and has been so ever since early morning. The farm is changing hands. Well-to-do neighbors have arrived in their cars, others have walked in from great distances over the rough Border country, and a few even have ridden on their shepherd's ponies which are now standing so patiently in the empty byre.

There is old Willy Storey, wearing his tartan plaid—that black-and-white checked shawl which for many a long year has stood between its wearer and the wild northern winters. Willy is the typical Border shepherd, with his thick gray tousled hair and whiskers, his brick-colored face and keen blue eyes.

THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK-AND-WHITE sheep dogs stand obediently with their masters, their knowledge and practice of shepherding almost human in its completeness, and waving those white-tipped tails which provide such an excellent signal for their masters on the fellsides. All these dogs have short names for convenience, and family names are in many cases preserved with jealous care,—"Trim," "Moss," and "Kep" passing through many generations.

But one must not be beguiled too long by their soft friendly eyes and graceful movements, for there are so many things in the yard today. The men are wearing their best clothes and look less like the sturdy Borderers they are than the few who are wearing the knee breeches and home-knit woolen stockings of everyday life. It is a quiet gathering of men, on the whole, for the Cumbrian conducts his business quietly and his jokes are in the strong dialect which gives them such a truly humorous turn, though spoken in the quiet voice peculiar to hill-bred folk.

NOW THE CHURN is being sold. The woman of the house is a famous butter-maker and a prize winner at the Royal Show.

"Many's the good pound of butter made in here," says the auctioneer, tapping its wooden sides, at the same time waving aloft the pair of "Scotch Hands" with which it has been worked.

The noted Galloway cattle, bred on the farm, are parading in the yard; hornless beauties, with black shaggy coats shaded to a burnt amber which shines with a wonderful glow in the strong sunshine. The influential buyer from a great place in the English Midlands has had designs on the famous Galloways and, before night, many of them will be speeding toward the South, leaving their native Borderland far behind them. Surely a great upheaval in their hitherto quiet lives!

THE ALL-IMPORTANT SHEEP remain on the farm in Cumberland and change hands, but not home. The incoming tenant takes them over, after previous valuation, and the outgoing one is expected to hand them on in number and condition as satisfactory as when he received them. This is a matter of honor with the fellside farmer and rarely, indeed, is there a break in its code. So the little, gray, horned sheep pass from one generation to another, seemingly changeless like the heather and the gray stones which they so closely resemble.

The gallant little piebald pony takes his place in the ring, but his master cannot part with him at the figure offered. He carries the young shepherd on his rounds and is described as "a pony you can ride all day and never tire." Spirited, sturdy little fellow, I am sure it is true!

GLAD OF A respite from the nipping wind, the farmers are thronging into the big kitchen with its welcome fire and great kettle hanging on the iron crook. The windows look out over the wide moorland country, sloping toward the little town beloved of Sir Walter Scott where "Mumps Ha'" still stands on its outskirts and the "Popping Stone" in the tumbling river marks the spot where the Northern Wizard "popped" the all-important question to his beloved Mary Carpenter. "Dandie Dinmont" is surely in the kitchen at the moment, for I see his healthy face and strong figure at the tea table—no less!

The women are bustling to and fro with smiles and jokes, hot and busy, but catering on a large scale for the men folk comes easily and naturally to them; in the preparing and serving of a meal in the right spirit, the Borderer's wife is—I think I may safely say—unbeatable.

Food is being cut up in the wide cold dairy, where two practiced carvers are at work on the great rounds of boiled and roast beef and the home-cured Cumberland ham.

The large brown teapots must be filled countless times to satisfy the relays of men who sit close together on the long settees against the wall. More than three hundred hungry men and women are fed and comforted at the tables today.

THERE IS NO note of sadness or finality about this sale of ours; no sense of failure or disappointment. The childless farmer and his wife are betaking themselves to a house in the near neighborhood and will find many outlets for their energies in the small, gray, stone-built town, where "Orchard House" has its treasured remembrances of Sir Walter Scott, who wove his romance of "Guy Mannering" on the hills about its doors.

"The'd best be gitten' thesel' heam, Wully," says a cheery shepherd as he strides off with his dog.

"Aye, gude neet til' ye, lad"—and Willy strides off, too, with his plaid round his shoulders and the family left in the big kitchen sit down cosily to talk it all over.

K. M. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LILACS: *From a Painting by Peter Kontchalovsky*

THIS bowl of lilacs is one of many arrangements of this fragrant flower which Peter Kontchalovsky has painted. The artist's cottage, in the suburbs of Moscow, is surrounded with lilac bushes, and every season of new blooming inspires a new picture.

This souvenir of the spring of 1934 shows branches from several different bushes, with colors from white to deep purple, the whole range of lilac tints glowing against the dark green leaves.

The painting was purchased by Moscow's big municipal hotel, which was formally opened a few months ago. Every room in this building displays the work of some Soviet artist, so that it is a museum of contemporary paintings as well as the most up-to-date hotel in the U. S. S. R.

Out of the Moon

MERELY the moonlight
Piercing the boughs of my may-tree,
Falling upon my ferns;
Only the night
Touching my ferns with silver bloom
Of sea-flowers here in the sleeping city—
And suddenly the imagination burns
With knowledge of many a dark significant doom
Out of antiquity,
Sung to hushed walls by troubadours
Who knew the ways of the heart because they had seen
The moonlight washing the garden's deeper green
To silver flowers,
Falling with tidings out of the moon, as now
It falls on the ferns under my may-tree bough.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Poems: 1908-1919." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Monday Gardens

MONDAY gardens bloom overnight in our street, when spring comes. They unfurl their lovely petals quickly, growing like orchids in the air.

There is wizardry here, unknown to ardent horticulturists. The wonder is that, with so many prizes offered for society gardens, none has yet been set aside for a Monday garden. Not that these gardens are confined to Mondays; indeed they may be seen on most fine days in a riot of white blossoms mingled with glowing colors. But in our street, where rules of thought are carefully obeyed, Monday is the preferred day for really ardent flowering.

Traditional gardens are made by men for women to walk softly in, wearing wide hats and carrying shallow baskets in which to put the scissors' spoils. These gardens, on the contrary, are always made by women; and many a man, home from the day's work, has been seen to gather a great armful of flowers from one of them on his way upstairs to supper.

How fragrant these flowers are—fresh as rain-washed air! Spring winds have blown through them; the sun has cozened them; petals from the corner pear tree have floated down upon them all day long. A man might well like to bury his nose in such a bouquet

The gardeners, too, are charming at their work, in sleeveless frocks, silk stockings and neat shoes. Without an exception, they are pretty and young with pleasant voices, calling gaily to each other as they fasten up a limp white lily or make a tall delphinium more secure. Peonies, roses, poppies, Shasta daisies big as stars, all come to perfect bloom within an hour under their coaxing fingers.

One gardener wears a lilac frock and her red-gold hair is drawn softly back into a gleaming knot. Her jolly, laughing husband—a baker in white chef's cap and apron—often comes running up the steps, taking two in a stride. When lunch time comes, he puts his little daughter on his shoulder and brings her up from her play in the yard, dodging the swaying flowers as he comes. Her curly hair and her eyes are dark like his, and her voice is like a bird's, gentle and high and sweet. Dressed in a brief little scarlet smock, she has twittered all morning to the neighbor's kitten while she went busily about her play

Lucky baker, able to run away from his hot oven between batches of cake or bread to a garden of his own, with a happy gardener and a little girl with a voice like a bird who, when she talks—sings.

F. D.

Gateway to Africa

IT IS only two days from London to Algiers, an hour or two more to Tunis, and it does not matter where one strikes North Africa first, any more than it matters whether the seat is numbered seven or eleven when the curtain rises

So, to humor a purely personal preference, we start at Tunis.

Algiers comes to you in a burst of brilliant white, rising from an incredibly blue sea, but on Tunis you creep gently, surprising it early in the morning, having already seen the sunrise in the gulf.

The wise traveler will lay hold on that sunrise carefully; he will probably never get another like it during the time he travels the earth. Not from the balcony at Biskra; not from the dunes of the Great Erg; not even from the outskirts of Ouargla will the chance come again. There will be gorgeous color almost every day, but few pass more than once through the Gulf of Tunis at sunrise.

Rounding Cap Farina, sighting Cap Bon in the half-light, when the thin night has paled away, life begins with the first flush of day that slips into the sky. The dark mat of sea and wooded slopes grows warm. Bou Kornein, th twin-peaked sacred mountain, has a violet crown. The surface of the gulf is flecked blue, green, orange, pink, and the sky holds for a moment more variety than should reasonably exist, as the sun greets it. Slow fingers of light reach through the air, swinging upwards, and after them climbs a glowing ball that whitens rapidly to incandescence.

It is quick, the sunrise, almost as quick as the bursting of a tank of blazing oil, but not so quick as to blur the play of color. The sky moves across the spectrum, from red to violet, the dancing waters become a mirror; a breeze stirs and the lake is opalescent. Trees on the hills are swathed in purple and cast blue shade. A heron flies: a golden bird against an amethystine heaven.—EDGAR FLETCHER-ALLEN, in "A Wayfarer in North Africa." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Sowing and Reaping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN experience one must first sow before one can reap, and one reaps what one sows. If one sows pansy seeds in a garden, one does not expect chrysanthemums to appear. Rather does one watch eagerly for the first green of the pansy plant to push its way through the earth, already visioning the velvety flowers to follow. If, on the other hand, weeds are allowed to grow in a garden, what can be expected but a growth of weeds. Therefore, a wise gardener is careful in his sowing and watchful in his weeding.

In Deuteronomy, Moses is recorded as saying (22:9), "Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds: lest the fruit of thy seed which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard, be defiled." Even if one is careful in one's selection of seeds, with the first appearance of the dainty plants may come the harmful weeds. Anyone who has done much gardening knows how aggressively the weeds strive to outdo the plants, and what alertness is required to see that the weeding keeps pace with the eager pushing forward of the desired plants.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343), "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting; they reappear, like devastating witch-grass, to choke the coming clover." How we all dislike to see a weed-clogged, overgrown garden! And we realize the work involved before all devastating weeds are cleared out; for, from the time of ripening, their seeds have not only been re-seeding their immediate vicinity, but have also been blowing hither and yon to interfere with the neighbors' gardens. Occasionally, if the weeds are rank on the adjoining property, the one whose garden is clear may be tempted to be annoyed, and even to feel that punishment should come to those responsible for letting the weeds scatter their seeds. But immediately comes the realization that if any weeds have been left in one's own garden, they may be blowing over the fence to someone else's flower bed. The wise plan is to keep up one's own weeding, and then guard in every way against the possible encroachment of weeds from without. Sometimes the weeds are so nearly like the plant or flower that one fails to recognize them at first glance, and care is required not to pull up the plant.

If we liken the seeds in our gardens to the mental qualities that we encounter in our everyday experience, we find hypocrisy claiming to be almost identical with the lovely flower of consecration. Deceit and dishonesty, envy and jealousy are poisonous if one lets them in, as also are apathy and indifference. The noxious weeds of revenge and retaliation, and the rank growth of hatred would kill whatever comes within their range. So, we must be ever-watchful that we pull up the rank growth of mortal mind in order that the lovely flowers of unselfishness, happiness, fidelity, co-operation, unity, and peace may not be crowded out. As are our individual mental gardens, so are the mental gardens of the nations and of the whole world affected. What joy will come when all mankind learns this glorious lesson of right thinking!

Sometimes, as one sees error flaunting itself in the world around us, evil may appear to become more firmly entrenched, and one is tempted to believe that power lies in erroneous thinking· but what error sows will be reaped in tears. Evil attempts to plant what ends in remorse which only the truth can wipe out. Why waste a moment worrying for fear error should have its own way? Why ever be tempted to want to avenge a wrong? If one has been sowing forgiveness all the time, he will soon be reaping such gardens of loveliness that only compassion can be felt for the blindness of those who would not see. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 228), "To know that a deception dark as it is base has been practised upon thee,—by those deemed at least indebted friends whose welfare thou hast promoted,—and yet not to avenge thyself, is to do good to thyself."

There are no flowers so lovely as the mental-flowers which grow in a garden of gratitude and forgiveness. When one can actually send forth love and can desire to see another who has injured him go forward, the very founts of love are unloosed for him. This thought is beautifully expressed by Mrs. Eddy, when she writes of "a life in which the fresh flowers of feeling blossom, and, like the camomile, the more trampled upon, the sweeter the odor they send forth to benefit mankind" (*ibid.*, p. 227)

Christian Science, the Science of Love, is teaching us how wisely to help a needy world to discriminate between the real and the unreal, the good and the bad. What wonderful things will happen among nations and peoples when they can sow and reap in this worthwhile way; when individuals and nations learn to watch for and dispose of the unlovely weeds that fringe the highways and byways of international co-operation, and work together for the good of all. World peace will then be assured, and hideous, revengeful war, with all its terrors, will disappear into nothingness. Let us sow the lovely things of God, that we may reap them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

SEMBRANDO Y COSECHANDO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN LA experiencia humana tiene uno que sembrar antes de que pueda cosechar, y se recoge lo, que se siembra. Si uno siembra semillas de pensamientos, no puede esperar que salgan crisántemos. Más bien espera con afán que las hojitas tiernas de los pensamientos se abran paso a través de la tierra, pensando ya con anticipación en las florecitas aterciopeladas que han de seguir pronto Si permitimos, del otro lado, que las malas hierbas se propaguen en nuestro jardín, ¿que más podemos esperar que una cosecha de malas hierbas? Por tanto, un jardinero prudente es cuidadoso en sembrar y es vigilante en arrancar las malas hierbas.

En DEUTERONOMIO se relata que Moisés dijo (22:9): "No sembrarás tu viña con diversas especies de semillas; no sea que se te pierda todo el fruto, así la semilla como el producto de la viña." Por muy cuidadoso que uno sea al seleccionar sus semillas, es posible que en cuanto asomen las primeras puntitas de nuestras flores de jardín, ya se presenten también las malas hierbas, tan dañinas. Cualquiera que se ha dedicado a la jardinería sabe lo agresivamente que las malas hierbas tratan de sobrepujar a las otras plantas y lo alerta que uno tiene que estar para cuidar de arrancarlas al mismo tiempo que se desarrollen las plantas deseadas.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 343 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Las malas hierbas de la mente mortal no se destruyen siempre a la primera vez; reaparecen como la hierba bruja tan devastadora, para ahogar el trebol que está brotando." ¡Qué poco nos gusta a todos ver un jardín descuidado, cubierto de malas hierbas! Nos damos cuenta del trabajo que da el arrancarlas; porque desde el tiempo que están madurando, aquellas semillas no sólo se extienden en la vecindad inmediata, sino que son llevadas por el viento de un lado para otro, hasta nacer en los jardines de los vecinos. A veces, cuando las malas hierbas se propagan demasiado en el jardín más inmediato, el que ha cuidado y limpiado el suyo, quizás sienta la tentación de enfadarse y hasta de pensar que se debiera castigar a aquel que permite que sus malas hierbas se multipliquen así, dejando volar sus semillas al jardín del vecino. Pero inmediatamente él se acordará de que si alguna mala hierba fué dejada en su propio jardín, tal vez se propagó por encima de la cerca al jardín ajeno. El mejor plan es, pues, continuar arrancando las malas hierbas de su propio jardín, y luego defenderse de la mejor manera posible contra la intrusión de las que puedan venir de afuera. A veces esas malas hierbas se parecen tanto a las plantas y flores del jardín, que no se pueden distinguir a primera vista, y se necesita cuidado para no arrancar las buenas plantas.

Si comparamos las semillas en nuestros jardines con las cualidades mentales que encontramos en nuestra experiencia diaria, descubrimos que la hipocrisía pretende ser casi idéntica a la flor exquisita de la consagración. El engaño y la falsedad, la envidia y los celos, si los dejamos entrar, son como cizaña venenosa, y lo mismo pasa con la apatía y la indiferencia. Las hierbas nocivas de la venganza y la retaliación y la cizaña del odio quisieran ahogar todo lo que llegue a su alcance. Así que el amor protector tiene que cuidar de que se arranque a tiempo todo este crecimiento exuberante de la mente mortal, para que las bellas flores del amor altruista y la felicidad, de la fidelidad y cooperación, de la unidad y la paz no se puedan ahogar. De la misma manera que son afectados nuestros jardines mentales individuales, lo son también los jardines mentales de las naciones, en efecto, del mundo entero. ¡Qué alegría reinará, cuando toda la humanidad aprenda esta lección gloriosa de pensar correctamente!

A veces, cuando se ve como el error parece establecerse más firmemente en el ambiente que nos rodea, tal vez se sienta uno tentado a creer que haya poder en el pensar erróneo; pero todo lo que el error siembre ha de recogerse con lágrimas. El mal se esfuerza por sembrar lo que termina en remordimiento, que sólo la verdad puede curar. ¿Por qué perder aunque no fuera más que un momento con la preocupación de que el error saldrá triunfante? ¿Por qué hemos de sentir siquiera la tentación de vengar un mal? Si uno ha sembrado perdón en todo tiempo, recogerá pronto tales jardines de hermosura, que no puede sentir más que compasión por la ceguedad de los que no quieran ver. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 228 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Saber que un engaño obscuro y bajo se ha tramado contra ti —por los que se podrían considerar por lo menos amigos agradecidos en vista del bien que has hecho por ellos—sin vengarte, es hacerte un bien a ti mismo."

No hay flores más bellas que aquellas flores mentales que crecen en un jardín de gratitud y de perdón. Cuando uno pueda verdaderamente expresar amor, cuando pueda desear ver a otro, que ha tratado de hacerle daño, ir adelante,—entonces las mismas fuentes del amor se abrirán para él. Mary Baker Eddy expresa este pensamiento hermosísimamente cuando escribe de "una vida, en la cual florecen las flores frescas del sentimiento, que cuanto más se pisen tanta más fragancia despiden para beneficio de la humanidad" (*ibid.*, p. 227).

La Ciencia Cristiana, la Ciencia del Amor, nos va enseñando como podemos ayudar prudentemente a un mundo angustiado a discernir entre lo real y lo ficticio, lo bueno y lo malo. Qué cosas tan maravillosas pasarán entre las naciones y los pueblos, cuando aprendan a sembrar y recoger de esta manera tan satisfactoria; cuando individuos y naciones aprendan a estar alerta para deshacerse de las malas hierbas tan nocivas que crecen a lo largo tanto de los caminos reales como de las veredas de la cooperación internacional; cuando aprendan, en fin, a trabajar todos para el bien común. Entonces se asegurará la paz del mundo; y el espectáculo tan abominable de la guerra de venganza, con todos sus terrores, desaparecerá para no verse más. Sembremos las bellas cosas de Dios, para que podamos recogerlas.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Luncheon With the King

I THINK Rome's welcome to Peary was one of the greatest celebrations ever given in the old city. The high point of the visit was the luncheon the King (of Italy) gave us. . . .

We ate in a special dining-hall in the Quirinal. It was a room of high windows and fine paintings. Heavy hangings blanketed the doors and edged the windows. Just outside and below us was the Roman Forum. Dimly in the distance I could hear the hum of the great city.

There were twenty-eight guests. I have heard people called the flower of their profession, the flower of diplomacy and so on. But if any collection I ever heard of was the flower of their outfit, these were the orchids. Of course the King was at the head of the table. On both sides of him were arranged the grandest diplomats, the brainiest scientists, and the highest royalty of the land. . . .

I was especially interested in the King because people seemed to know so little about him. He proved to be a quiet, retiring sort of a man, not big physically. I think he came about to my shoulder. His questions were quiet, but they were comprehensive; and they were questions I could understand. He asked me about the fish trade in Newfoundland and about ice conditions near the Pole. As soon as we had exhausted one subject, he quickly and without effort went on to another. His information seemed extraordinary. He must have read books all his life. I like that sort of a man. It shows that in a world full of hurrying, restless people, there are some quiet minds sitting back and reflecting on things to do for the progress of mankind. Somehow, I never thought of a King being other than like the over-dressed dummies in a nursery-book.—From "The Log of Bob Bartlett." (New York: Putnam.)

Shoes of Dusk

THE shoes of dusk go stepping on the river,
The iris in the marsh sways with the dark,
And blade-white in the current-slack, a sliver
Of star flows, metal-liquid as its spark.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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Key to the Scriptures
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New $500,000 Airport Measure Filed; Reardon Plans Shake-up in Schools

Boston Today

$500,000 Airport Measure Is Filed

Seeing in the sailing schedule of the zeppelin Hindenburg new possibilities in transatlantic service, Representative George Demeter of Boston filed a bill with the clerk of the House of Representatives today asking for a $500,000 improvement of the East Boston Airport which would make this terminal "queen of the world's airports."

Mooring masts for dirigibles, modern airdromes and hangars and all facilities suitable and sufficient to meet the growing needs of aviation are proposed in the Demeter bill. Expense would be met by an appropriation of $250,000 from the state treasury and an equal sum contributed by the Federal Government.

Work on the new airport would be done, by the provisions of the bill, by the State Department of Public Works upon the written request and subject to the approval of the Park Department of the City of Boston. Final authorization thus is left in the hands of the park department which may determine possible hazards to be overcome or when the time is suitable.

"If the bill is enacted," Mr. Demeter said, "Boston will become America's outstanding airship plant as an Atlantic operating terminal. The demonstration made by the Hindenburg shows the capabilities of large airships in transoceanic service. The airship will become in time a major form of commercial transportation in which Boston should have a dominant place.

"Congress will doubtless be inspired to vote funds to build new American airships for its mails and commerce. Round trips weekly between America and Europe will soon be possible. Boston is in a position to make a strong bid for this service as it offers a shorter Atlantic crossing by 200 miles, has a fine harbor, provides a propitious landing place and has excellent, fast service by plane and express to other parts of the United States."

Second Coal Inquiry to Open

Its findings on welfare "fireproof coal" in the hands of the mayor and also in the hands of the district attorney, the Boston Finance Commission will open its second inquiry into alleged below-standard coal sold to the city tomorrow.

The hearings in this instance will take up the matter of coal sold to the municipality by the Standard Coal Company for use in public buildings. Inferior grade of coal is charged by the commission, as in the case of welfare recipients. The company was under contract to provide 10,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal at $6.19—an item of $61,900—and 8000 tons of anthracite at $9.59—a total of $16,720—or a grand total of $78,620.

The third in this series of coal hearings will open May 26, when Mayor Mansfield will hear the coal companies' side of the case on quality and delivery of welfare coal.

Public Works Hearing Delayed

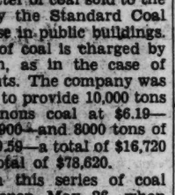
The continued hearing of the House Rules Committee, scheduled to go further into the demands for an investigation of the Department of Public Works, was postponed this morning until later in the week. Indisposition of Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and chairman of the committee, was given as the reason for the delay.

William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, had been ordered to appear this morning with various records of his department to aid him in answering more of the 58 questions propounded for him by Representatives Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow. These questions concerned reputed excessive costs in truck repairs, alleged juggling of granite contracts and imputations of extravagance and inefficiency in the installation of a $40,000 heat regulator.

Publication of the questions and their partial answer by Commissioner Callahan was a feature of State House activity last week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers and thunderstorms late this afternoon or early tonight, becoming cooler; Tuesday fair and cooler; moderate southwest winds shifting to west and northwest.

Massachusetts, local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight, cooler except on the south coast tonight; Tuesday generally fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight, cooler except on the south coast tonight; Tuesday generally fair and cooler.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest tonight and mostly overcast weather, probably showers tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	72	Minneapolis	58	78
Bermuda	70	74	New Orleans	72	76
Chicago	64	86	New York	68	76
Denver	48	68	Norfolk	72	86
Helena	40	64	Philadelphia	72	80
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Louis	64	88
Kansas City	64	88	San Francisco	54	74
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	74	88
Miami	76	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 18.
B—Maximum, May 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:58 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet
Tuesday, 10:33 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Mercury Blithely Hops to 88 Degrees

WITH the temperature at 88 degrees in midafternoon, Boston today came within two degrees of breaking the all-time heat high for this date, which occurred in 1889, when the mercury reached 90 degrees. As it was, this turned out to be the warmest day of 1936, exceeding by five degrees the previous all-year high, recorded on May 8.

The mercury rose rapidly during the morning hours, jumping from 72 at 6 a. m. to 85 at noon, a total of 13 degrees. The Weather Bureau forecast showers for tonight, with fair and cooler weather expected tomorrow.

Landon-Pledged Delegation Urged

The struggle for control of the unpledged Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland has begun. Yesterday saw the first skirmish between the forces that wish to have the delegation go with the avowed intention of supporting the presidential aspirations of Gov. Alfred M. Landon and those that wish to remain truly unpledged.

Fighting an alleged move on the part of those Republican leaders who desire that the delegation go to Cleveland free to vote for any candidate who may appeal to them, the official Landon forces in the state announced their unqualified approval of former Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon as possible chairman of the delegation. Mr. Bacon has been closely allied with the Landon campaign in the state, and his election as chairman of the delegation would be considered as a recognition of Landon claims on that group.

Edwin F. Parker, president of the Landon-for-President Club, believes that in view of the overwhelming vote in the preprimary convention for Governor Landon, that it is the mandate of the people that the delegation should go pledged to the nomination of the Kansan. The opposition wish to retain the unpledged character of the delegation, although there is little likelihood that it will oppose any movement to nominate Governor Landon.

Bonus Payments Going Into Homes

Large amounts of the bonus payments to veterans will go to the purchase of homes, according to Rutherford E. Smith, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, who returned yesterday from attending the annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at Atlantic City Reports from other sections of the country confirm the experience of the Massachusetts banks which are receiving many inquiries from veterans about mortgage loans.

"Apparently the veterans realize today," said Mr. Smith, "the desirability of home owning, and are planning to add their bonus payments to their savings for the purpose of home purchase.

"Our mutual savings banks," continued Mr. Smith, "stand ready to give veterans every possible assistance to purchase homes. They have millions of dollars ready to lend on sound mortgages.

"According to press reports, $85,000,000 of bonus money will be paid to Massachusetts veterans in June and July. For thousands of men this payment will bring their ready cash up to the amount needed for the purchase of a home. Many of the 193 savings banks serving every section of the state are advising the Association Office that scores of veterans have already conferred with them about the purchase of a new home.

"Our banks welcome such inquiries. Probably no group of men are better equipped to advise veterans on home purchase than our savings bank officers. We look forward to cooperating in this opportunity for thousands of veterans to become home owners."

Goodwin to Look Into Sahagen Case

No complaint on the automobile crash at Clarendon and Chandler Streets, Friday night, and its aftermath, an alleged assault upon Attorney Joseph Sahagen of Boston and Wellesley at the Boston City Hospital by Charles Manion, Governor Curley's former chauffeur, and John T. O'Dea Jr., director of the employment office of the Metropolitan District Commission, who Mr. Sahagen charges, smashed into his car, has been received by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Registrar said this afternoon that on receipt of Mr. Sahagen's report of the accident he would assign an investigator to the case at once, despite the demands on his force for spring car inspection. He added that he would not suspend the licenses of the drivers until he had received his own inspector's report.

Mr. Sahagen was in Washington today, filing an appeal on a court case, and could not be located to ascertain whether he is still determined to enter assault charges for the alleged punching at the hospital. James H. Brennan, counsel for Mr. Manion and Mr. O'Dea, has announced that he will begin proceedings against Mr. Sahagen, whose car, he says, ran into the sedan driven by Manion. Mr. Brennan charges the case is a "political frameup" to injure Mr. Manion and Mr. O'Dea, who is the son of the head of the police traffic bureau.

Boston Today

Reardon Plans Policy Changes

Massachusetts schools have been the subject of attack from two highly divergent points of view and by two public officials of opposite camps during the past two days—Frederick W. Mansfield, anti-Curley Mayor of Boston, and James G. Reardon, a Curley appointee. Meanwhile, this morning, Mr. Reardon told the press that he has had an investigator checking the disappearance of certain valuable papers which the commissioner says have been stolen from his office. He would make no statement on the results of the investigation this morning, but said he expected a full report within a few days.

Mayor Mansfield entered the educational jousts at the dedication of a new high school in Fitchburg, where he criticized the growing paternalism of the schools and also their substitution of practical and commercial courses for the classical training of former years. Said Mayor Mansfield:

"The community is gradually being forced to assume the duties and responsibilities belonging to the parent. Thus, the taxpayers are being forced to pay the expenses of what used to be the private obligation of the family. In substituting the state for the parent, this seems to be an opening wedge for an ever-widening socialistic tendency."

Observing that "we have not produced a literary genius or an outstanding man of letters for some time," Mayor Mansfield asked whether one reason for this might not be that the schools are directing their energies towards turning out thousands of "mediocre stenographers, typists and artisans."

Rapid growth of cities and towns in this country made it necessary to train youngsters to earn a livelihood, Mayor Mansfield said. But classics have been sacrificed to so great an extent that today, out of the 250,000 high school pupils in New York City, only 100 are taking Greek.

Mr. Reardon, whose position has been a sore point in Massachusetts education, ever since he was railroaded into the post over much objection, attacks Massachusetts' supposedly superior schools from another point of view.

In an address before the Knights of Columbus yesterday, he announced that he plans to initiate drastic changes to bring them closer to the ideal he has set for them. He intends to re-classify them "according to definite objective standards."

Main objection of Mr. Reardon to the present system is the alleged freedom with which teachers are allowed to teach what they will. Therefore he will re-classify the teaching staff of the Commonwealth, so that those teachers who have been trained for one subject will not be allowed to teach another. He further plans to standardize the work taught in each grade, so that a pupil transfering from one school to another within the Commonwealth may enter the same grade and find the same subjects being taught. He said that in many instances this is not now possible.

At the conclusion of his statement on the future school policy of Massachusetts Mr. Reardon revealed that he found himself in the same position with several other Curley officials in that "valuable papers had been stolen from his desk." . . . He believed that these papers had been taken by his "enemies," presumably those who had objected to his replacing Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education.

Gov. Brann Speaks To S. A. R. Meeting

PORTLAND, Maine, May 18 (AP)—Delegates to the forty-seventh annual congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, swung into the business of their four-day convention here today.

They gathered in the Hotel Eastland to hear Gov. Louis J. Brann's welcome and to listen to greetings from national officers of kindred patriotic societies composed of descendants of the nation's first citizens.

New League Called For By Lansbury

British Labor Leader Is Speaker at the Boston Peace Conference

Believes in the Idea

The world must have a new League of Nations, George Lansbury told his Boston audience, at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon today of the Boston conference of the national campaign to promote world peace which has been conducted all over the United States during the past month.

The present League, declared this veteran British Labor leader, who is well on the way to becoming an octogenarian, "must now own up to the fact that it is unable to prevent war or to stop war without encountering even greater dangers of more fearful war.

"What shall we do," continued Mr. Lansbury, "with the idea of the League of Nations? Scrap it? No! America must remember that the parentage of this idea came from this country. Woodrow Wilson launched it and we followed him, and we believe in it now. He made the mistake, and we made it, of tying into that League the idea of collective security by force of arms. Now we have to take an entirely different foundation. We must have a new League which will be based on strength of mutual accommodation between nations, and remove the economic causes of war.

Raw Materials

"There must be a commission dealing with raw materials, equal distribution of raw materials and other contingent questions. The 'important thing is whether a nation can buy all it needs or not, and on this hang all those other questions of finances and foreign exchanges and currencies. All these should come under the commission for dealing with raw material. The chief thing to be settled is how to get rid of your goods when you have produced them."

Supporters of the League of Nations outnumbered those who condemned it during the forum conducted by the chairman, Dr. A. C. Dieffenbach, editor of religion of the Boston Evening Transcript, following the opening speech of the conference this morning.

Julian D. Steele, head worker of the Robert Gould Shaw House, was the first speaker at this conference which terminates the nationwide peace campaign. Referring to his subject, "Africa," as the land of his own ancestors, he called attention to the danger of world peace resulting from subjugation of the black race in their homeland.

Conquest of Ethiopia

This subjugation, Mr. Steele pointed out, had been completed by the recent Italian conquest of Ethiopia, which heretofore was the one remaining spot in the whole African continent free to the natives. He said that the failure of the League to protect a minority state challenged the entire question of possibility of collective action for peace.

Ethiopia to the black people, he stated, had been the remaining symbol of freedom for their race. There

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Second Dog Racing Session Protested

Because an additional dog racing meet would be "too heavy a drain on our people," Selectman George B. Glidden of Dighton has announced that he and many others will fight the petition by Sportsman's Park, Inc., to operate a meet in that town. There is already one 30-day session scheduled for Dighton.

The State Racing Commission will hear the request within a few days and Mr. Glidden expects that selectmen and citizens will appear in large numbers to block the move. Dighton and adjoining communities cannot support two racing meets, he said.

The application for the second dog race session, which would be held during August, names Frederic Stewart, of West Roxbury, as president of Sportsman's Park, and James W. McQuiston of Waltham, as treasurer.

State Supreme Court Defies Curley; Joker Found in Lummus Pension Bill; Curley Threatens Appeal to Public

Justices in Joint Letter Deny Governor's Power to Examine Them

Say They Are Fit For Court Duties

Failure to Retire Would Cost Judges Full Pay Under Bill

New disclosures and surprises followed hard upon one another today to keep Governor Curley's moves to retire all judges over 70 the principal State House issue.

Outstanding developments included:

1. Revelation of a joker in the bill prepared by Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Lummus. This provides that unless a judge accepts retirement within 60 days after reaching 70 years of age he will receive only half-pay allowance when he does retire. If he accepts retirement within the 60-day period he receives full pay.

Curley's New Threat

2. Threat of Governor Curley to carry the issue directly to the people for a vote unless the Legislature acts on the retirement bill before prorogation.

3. Joint declaration of the Supreme Court justices that their present age and state of health is such as to not interfere with their judicial duties.

4. Joint refusal of the justices to answer the Governor's questions as to age and health, except as a courtesy to him.

Lummus' Brief on Bill

Answering protests over what appeared to be something of a bludgeon to force judges to retire at 70 or sacrifice half their retirement allowance, Governor Curley read a portion of Judge Lummus' brief on the bill. The interpretation Judge Lummus put on this section of the bill was that a judge might accept retirement at 70 in a technical sense.

He would not, under the interpretation of Judge Lummus, necessarily retire completely from the bench, but would "retire from full active service." This means, Judge Lummus said, that the judge would continue doing as much work as he felt wise, adding, "As years go on, and he became unable to work more than half time, he is required to work only half time, but his salary continues in full. If the time comes when, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, his usefulness is gone, he sits no more."

Old Age Security

The bill, Judge Lummus pointed out, thus becomes tantamount to an old age security plan rather than a pension in the accepted sense.

Interest ran high through the State House at 11 this morning when members of the legislative committee on the judiciary were scheduled to meet with the Governor and discuss the retirement measure.

At 11 only three members of the committee had appeared. It looked for a few minutes as if some members were going to scorn the conference, but within a quarter hour 10 more arrived, bringing the total to 13.

Governor Runs Show

The Governor greeted them cordially and also welcomed the press. Representative Martin Hays of Brighton protested the presence of the newspapermen, but the Governor, speaking sharply, said, "I am conducting this meeting and anybody who wants to leave is at liberty to do so." No one left.

It was a one-man show, the Governor taking the lead. Not a single committee member asked a question as the Governor reviewed the need for some retirement plan for judges, and read Judge Lummus's brief of the bill he had drawn. Judge Lummus disclosed last week that this bill had its inception during a train ride he made to New York a year ago. On the train he met the Governor and the conversation turned to the retirement problem. At the Governor's instigation, Judge Lummus said, he drew up the bill, and it was introduced this session, but was not favorably reported out of committee.

Basis of Legislation

Despite his connection with the start of the bill, the Governor today declined to say whether he supported the Lummus bill in full. He did say, however, that it might well be the basis for legislation.

Governor Threatens Action

The Governor's threat to carry the issue to the people came late in the conference. "If the Legislature fails to act," he said, "I propose after prorogation, to circulate an initiative petition on the question of holding a constitutional convention. On this petition I intend to determine public opinion on compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70 whether their retirement shall be at full salary or half salary, and as to appointment for a fixed term or popular election."

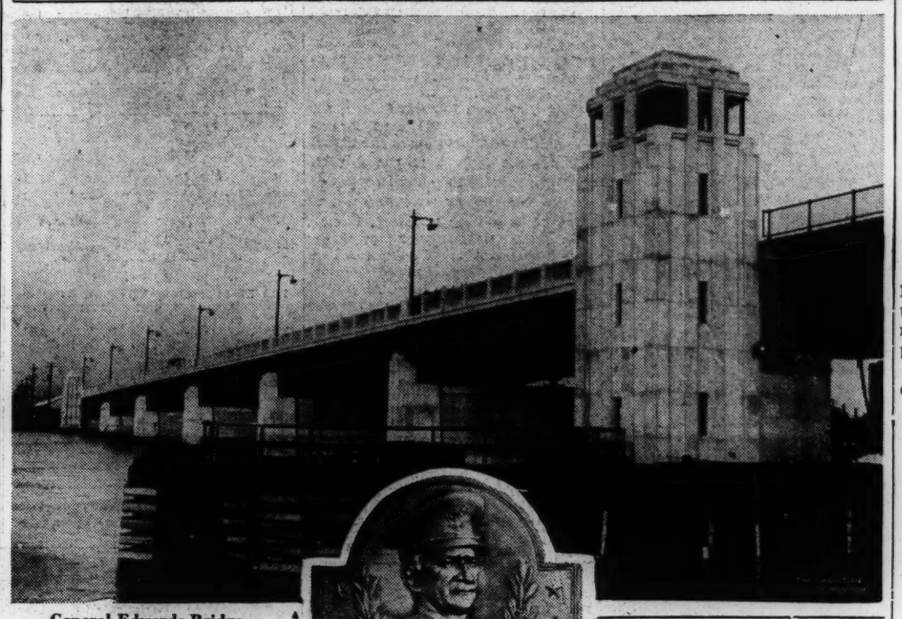
The Governor indicated the questions would be placed before the voters so that delegates to the proposed constitutional convention would have expressed public opinion to guide them on legislation to revise the judicial retirement system.

Questions Answered

At the conclusion of the conference, the Governor gave to the press copies of a letter received from justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in answer to his communication to all judges in the state asking for their ages and their mental and physical condition. The

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Dedicated



General Edwards Bridge

Bridge Named for War-Time Commander of Yankee Division Dedicated

General Edwards Bridge Dedicated With Ceremony

Despite wind and rain which swept the area just before the command, "March!" 100,000 persons held their places along the four-mile route of the parade in connection with the dedication of the Gen. Clarence R. Edwards bridge yesterday over the Saugus River, connecting Revere and Lynn.

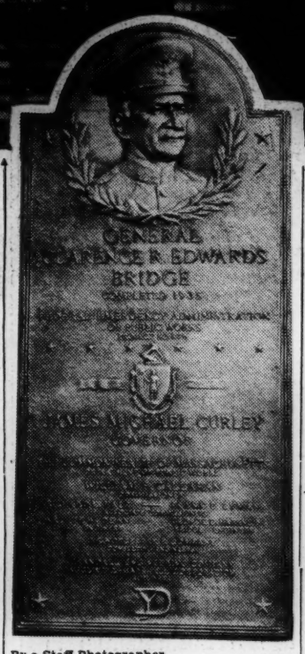
The outpouring was a tribute to the memory of the close-cropped, not-afraid-to-speak-out idol of his men overseas. It is estimated that there were nearly 5000 in line, veterans who served under him in France in the 26th Division, and representatives of other units in the American Legion.

The $1,500,000 bridge, with the reviewing stand in the center, saw its huge granite pylons gay with the national colors and the blue and gold of the Lynn YD Club, sponsor of the exercises. Dignitaries of city, state and nation occupied the stand and in the addresses love of country was the dominant theme.

Representative William P. Connery of Lynn, who was a color-sergeant of the 101st Infantry, and who knew General Edwards intimately, told the throng:

"This dedication today is our answer to Communism. As long as one of us lives we will resist any attempt on the part of anyone to overturn by force the Government of the United States, which has been perpetuated and sanctified by the blood of heroes of all our wars."

Governor Curley took occasion to flay educational leaders who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the laws and the flag of the United States and suggested "persons who refuse to swear allegiance should leave the country and go to another if they love it better than the United States.'" He quoted General Edwards as saying, "If you would enjoy equality of opportunity you must also enjoy the equality of obligation."



By a Staff Photographer

Plaque on General Edwards Bridge

Barnstable Seeks New Radio Station

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Permission to construct a new radio station at Barstable Township, Mass., was asked of the Communications Commission today by Harriet M. Alleman and Helen W. MacLellan, doing business as the Cape Cod Broadcasting Company.

They requested 100 watts power at night and 250 during the day with unlimited time on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

Police Enjoined From Roundup Of Gaming Devices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18—Police of this city were blocked this morning by a court order as the deadline fell and they were about to launch a crusade against gaming machines now operated in many Providence stores.

The Skill Game Operators of Rhode Island obtained the court order last Saturday afternoon from Superior Court Judge G. Frederick Frost restraining the police from seizing the so-called pin games, as had been planned. Complaints had been received from various sources over a period of months. Men were said to be wasting their wages on the machines, and fathers complained that their school children were spending their lunch money in the machines.

In their bill of complaint, the Skill Game Operators group sought to restrain the police from arresting or prosecuting any of the concerns, individuals or lessees and from interfering with or molesting the complainants. The order granted by Judge Frost also restrains the police from calling on any of the concerns where pin games are operated, to warn them that the devices must be removed. About 600 of the games are said to be controlled by the Skill Game group.

The request that led to the court order argues that the machines are not gambling devices but games of skill. It is contended that in ordering the removal of the game machines, the police acted without the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Police and without basis of law. If allowed to be carried out, the complaint says, confiscation of the devices would "cause irremedial loss to the complainants."

Hearing date has been set for May 25. Counsel for the owners of the machines said the court action would settle down to a test of whether the machines are gambling devices or games of skill. They said the court would be asked to determine the answer to that question.

Before the restraining order was issued, Superintendent Miles A. Glidden of the Police Department said that scores of shopkeepers had co-operated with the police and voluntarily removed the machines from their establishments. Last week police visited the stores where the devices were in operation and told the operators that the machines must go by Monday, today.

"The operation of the machines," Superintendent Glidden said, "has reached the near racket stage. There are more than 500 of the devices in use in the city and they have provided a means of gambling for children which cannot longer be tolerated. Men, too, have squandered money needed for the support of their families. These devices no longer can be regarded as games of skill but as out-and-out gambling apparatus."

Operators contend that some players develop such skill that they can play for an hour or more for 10 cents, due to the free game feature that rewards players making high scores. Some of the operators conceded that some merchants had encouraged children to play the 5-cent games.

Educator Assails Lack of Interest In Public Affairs

BRUNSWICK, Maine, May 18 (AP)—Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin college, told 500 rotarians, gathered here for the annual spring conference of the 38th district today that "Maine needs a quickening of public spirit."

"We are too content with things as they are." Dr. Sills said at the opening of the business session in Memorial Hall at Bowdoin College. "We are too prone merely to criticize, too ready to let other people render public service while we stand on the sidelines."

Urges Tax Reform

He said the State was heading for disaster unless there "is a reform of our whole taxation methods and a broadening of the base of taxation."

Dr. Sills warned his listeners the "public schools of Maine were falling behind the procession."

"The only way to improve education is to provide more funds for the public schools," he said. "Everyone knows that money expended in education of youth is the best investment a State can make, but it is very hard to get citizens of Maine to translate this view into action," he added.

Merit System Backed

He urged also a merit system for state employees: a change in the primary system; and "a reorganization of the Bureau of Taxation."

The Bowdoin president said there was "some kind of personal responsibility for the existence of conditions that make unemployment so prevalent."

"The answer of thrift, economy, and saving is not sufficient when thousands still cannot find work to do even when they are honest and sincere in their attempt," he said.

"Somehow or other we have got to readjust our social structure in such a way that every honest man wanting work, every honest woman needing a job, every boy and girl coming to maturity, will find decent and honorable remuneration for work adequately performed," he declared.

Sober Licensee Is 'Drunken Driver'

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Although Salvador Lombardi, 28, of Warren, R. I., was sober when arrested while driving the automobile of Albert Quito, 28, of Bristol, R. I., on Saturday, both men were found guilty of drunken driving by Judge George L. Connors in district court. Quito also was found guilty of drunkenness.

Lombardi, who had no operator's license, was driving on the license of Quito, who was on the rear seat, police said. Judge Connors ruled that because Quito was intoxicated, Lombardi, using Quito's license, was, to all purposes of the law, also intoxicated. He fined each $50 and Quito $15 for drunkenness.

Labor Board Agent Hears Gas Men's Plea

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Trial Examiner John D. Moore of the national labor relations board today heard arguments of New England Utility Employees' Alliance, which declared 10 of its members were discharged by the Fall River Gas Works Company for union activity.

Counsel for the gas works company argued the men were not discharged because of union activity but because the work they had been doing had been let out under contract.

Examiner Moore took the arguments under advisement for a decision later.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue at Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, Chelsea, 8.

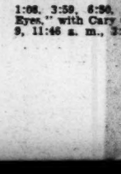
Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Invitation to a Dance." 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Also Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 1935 prize film. 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 9:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:53. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20, 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47.

EXETER—"Captain January" with Shirley Temple. 3:15, 6:25, 9:15. Also "The Widow From Monte Carlo" with Dolores Del Rio and Warren William. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.



MEMORIAL—Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN — Josephine Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "I Married a Doctor." 10:22 a. m., 1:08, 3:50, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Big Brown Eyes," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. 9, 11:46 a. m., 3:37, 5:28, 8:19.

Tonight at the Pops

GYPSY PROGRAM

Marche Tzigane.....Lacome
Overture, "Hungarian Lustspiel".....Keler-Bela
Gypsy Air, "Songs My Mother Taught Me".....Dvorak
Roumanian Rhapsody.....Enesco
Suite from "Carmen".....Bizet
Zigeunerweisen.....Sarasate
(Solo part by the combined first violins)
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
Selection, "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert
"Play, Gypsies, Play," "Countess Maritza".....Kalman
Czardas, "Warriors' Spirit".....Grossman

METROPOLITAN — "Champagne Charlie" with Paul Cavanagh, 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:37, 7:48, 10:39. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

UNIVERSITY — Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also "Snowed Under" with George Brent.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. And Al Jolson in "Singing Kid." 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson. 11:24 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:46, 3:25, 6:04, 8:43.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Ralph Bellamy in "This Man Is Mine." 9:14 a. m., 12:16, 3:28, 6:40, 9:52. Also the Marx Bros. in "A Night at the Opera" 10:30 a. m., 1:42, 4:54, 8:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Headlines of 25 Years," "The Collie," "Star Reporter," "Rural Mexico," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Don't Get Personal," with Sally Eilers and James Dunn. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Radio Programs On Page 10

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado." Orpheum: 10. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Music

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Mary E. Curley School, Centre Street, 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Band, William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9 a. m.

WATERTOWN WPA CONCERT — Boston Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Senior High School, Watertown Square, 10:15 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward Li.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Address on "Pewter in New England Before 1800," by Prof. Percy E. Raymond of Harvard University, Old State House, 2:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Meeting and luncheon of the New England Daily Newspaper Association, 10:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Three-minute talks by seven club members. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Our Supreme Challenge," by Bert Larrabee of Burdett College. Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game, Boston Bees vs. Chicago Cubs, 3.

R. I. Hopeful for Relief Load Decrease as 48-Hour Law Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18—Substantial improvement in the Rhode Island relief situation is confidently expected by officials here to accompany initiation of the 48-hour law next month. Impetus will thus be given a trend already marked, it is predicted.

Without waiting for the anticipated employment boom in June, Edward P. Reidy, director of public welfare, announces that for the first time in recent years he has cause to be optimistic.

Turning the Tide

Improved business conditions, absorbing more workers, combined with increased vigilance in examining relief applicants, are credited with turning the tide.

The WPA is decreasing its force at the rate of 500 each week, and it had been anticipated that this burden of care would be put on the city and state relief agencies. However, Mr. Reidy reports that conditions are contrary to such expectations. He said that the number of cases discharged each week actually exceeds the total number of new cases taken on. The week ending May 7, for example, 135 cases were taken on and 212 were discharged.

Heavy Decrease

Figures compiled through Mr. Reidy's department show that the decrease in families on relief since February was between 1600 and 1700 families in the combined federal, state and city rolls in Providence.

This does not take into account the number of Providence unemployed who have been transferred to PWA projects. No official figures are available as to the number of Providence men employed on PWA projects, but PWA authorities announced recently that jobs had been provided for a total of 1267 men in this State, only 277 of whom had been taken from the relief rolls. At least half of this number are believed to be from Providence.

Although many of these people are believed to have found jobs in private industry and a small number of others have been absorbed by the PWA, it was learned that a large number of persons have been dropped from the relief rolls because of investigation of complaints that they were being aided by the city while they were obtaining substantial aid from other sources. These reports in some cases were found to be true.

As the result of the decrease in the number of aid applicants, Mr. Reidy's case workers are said to have been given more time to conduct careful investigations and as a result only the most deserving are allowed to receive aid. The case load for the social service workers is said to have decreased from 160 to 100 families a worker.

Has Other Provisions

The new 48-hour law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly does more than set the hours of women and minors which until the new legislation was 54, as other regulations eliminate all minors under 16 years from jobs and defines the hours for those between the ages of 16 and 20.

It was said that in many of the textile mills hundreds of boys and girls under 16 years of age were employed. These will be eliminated. Additional workers will be hired to fill these jobs and to furnish replacements for women who have been working up to the full 54 hours.

Turner Will Seek Trans-U. S. Record In Providence Hop

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18 (AP)—A transcontinental flight against time—California to Rhode Island—will be made the end of this month by Col. Roscoe Turner of Los Angeles, noted speed pilot, it was announced here today by Col. Joseph R. Samuels, of Providence, sponsor, as the feature of the dedication of Rhode Island's modernized state airport at Hillsgrove, just outside Providence, May 30-31.

Colonel Turner will attempt to make the dash in less than 11 hours. Until Howard Hughes of Hollywood, Calif., took it from him last month, Colonel Turner held the transcontinental record from California to New York City.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green, an old friend of Colonel Turner, obtained his consent to make the flight.

The state airport is paved with enough concrete to make 30 miles of 10-foot highway, or seven and a half miles of four-lane highway. It has three runways 3000 feet long and an apron 1400 feet long, each 150 feet wide. Three other airports—Floyd Bennett at Brooklyn, the Indianapolis, Ind., and the Wayne County, Mich., have concrete runways, but they are only 100 feet wide.

Completed last fall, the Rhode Island state airport was one of the few to remain open and usable throughout the winter.

Colonel Turner's will be the longest transcontinental flight ever attempted, because of the additional distance from New York. He will take off on May 28, 29 or 30, weather permitting, in his Wedell-Williams racing plane, so as to be here for the celebration.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**"The Top Hatters": NBC**	Bees-Chicago ball game	Recordings and reports
5:15	Local dramatic sketch	dance orchestra	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Musical Sentiment"	Sports reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; soloist
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Four Barbers; oganist	Yankee News Service
7:15	Rockefeller Center program	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Milton Kellem's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Radio and School Institute
7:45	"Parade": recording	Musical Moments: recording	**Boake Carter, commentator**	Detective mystery sketch
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra**	**Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra**	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:15				Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:30	Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce program	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; comedy; orchestra**	"Pick and Pat": Blackface sketches; orchestra	"Music for Today": soloists; popular orchestra
8:45				
9:00	**Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra**	**Harry Horlick and Gypsies; Howard Price, tenor; chorus Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orch.**	**Radio Theater: George M. Cohan in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"; other players, soloists, orchestra**	Meyer Davis' Orchestra
9:15				Meyer Davis' Orchestra
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine			Joe Sanders' Orchestra
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	Address by Alfred M. Landon, Governor of Kansas	**Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra**	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	Wayne King and his orch.; vocal soloists
10:15			Dance orchestra	
10:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	National Radio Forum: talk from Washington	**News dramatizations**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra		Sport commentator	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; special sports program	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Nemo and Eddie
11:15		Sports review: records	"Snapshots": dance music	Ted Weems' Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist	"The Owl Club": with Del Castillo, organist	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:45			Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30: WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Continental Varieties": Gleb Yellin's Orchestra; soloist.
3:15 WNAC, Boston Bees-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Lanny Ross.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30—WEEI (WEAF—National), Ed Wynn as "Gulliver the Traveler"; Graham McNamee soloists; vocal group; Lennie Hayton's Orch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair": Jeanette MacDonald; Irvin S. Cobb; Frank Shields.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Retirement Plan Causes Turmoil

(Continued from Page 3)

Supreme Court letter was a challenge to the Governor's right to make such interrogations, but the Governor's questions were answered.

Letter From Justices

The letter from the justices of the Supreme Court follows:

His Excellency,
James M. Curley, Governor,
State House,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of the several letters under recent date from the Executive Secretary, addressed to the members of this Court. The letters ask for answers to certain personal questions concerning members of the Court. According to the public press similar letters have been sent to the judges of all the other courts in the Commonwealth. The reference in the letters to Article 58 of the amendments to the Constitution as to the retiring of judicial officers by the Governor and Council because of "advanced age or mental or physical disability" indicates an assumption that authority to require answers to the questions is conferred by that article. This assumption compels us to say that in our opinion Article 58 confers no such authority. The provisions of the Constitution establishing the independence of the judicial department of the government place upon us the duty to state that answers cannot be made on the footing that they are required.

However, as a matter of courtesy to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth this information is given: The ages of the members of the Court at their last birthdays were Arthur P. Rugg, 73 on Aug. 20, 1935; John C. Crosby, 76, on June 15, 1935; Edward P. Pierce, 83, on Dec. 28, 1935; Fred T. Field, 59, Dec. 24, 1935; Charles H. Donahue, 58 on Dec. 7, 1935; Henry T. Lummus, 59 on Dec. 28, 1935; Stanley E. Qua, 55 on Aug. 26, 1935.

The ages and the present condition of health of the members of the Court are such as not to interfere with or prevent proper performance by them of their judicial duties.

Respectfully,
(Signed by the Justices of the Supreme Court)

The Governor concluded his conference with the reading of the justices' statement.

The meeting today followed a week end during which opponents of the Governor dragged out the constitutionality issue to plague the State's chief executive.

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives and candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, charged the Governor was only bluffing in his proposal to retire judges at 70 years of age with a full pension. The Speaker declared that, without a constitutional amendment, the Legislature has no power to limit the term of judges, who are appointed for life.

The Speaker's statement followed similar statements made by the Massachusetts Bar Association and Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, a close political associate of his in the House.

Calls It "Ducking the Protest"

Mr. Cahill charged the Governor's proposal was announced as a means of "ducking" the storm of protest resulting from his originally announced plan to retire all judges over 70 years of age who failed to pass mental and physical examinations before him and the Executive Council.

"Of course, the Governor," he said, "might start the machinery for a constitutional amendment fixing an age limit for retirement of judges, but that would have to go over two sessions and it would not become effective before 1940."

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and Chief Justice Hall of the Superior Court also conferred over the week end on the answer to the Curley letter to all judges asking their age and mental and physical condition. It was indicated a reply might be made today.

Members of the Judiciary Committee who attended the conference in the Governor's office came as the result of a 500-word telegram sent to each of them by Governor Curley.

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Renewed League Is Lansbury's Plea In Boston Address

(Continued from Page 9)

was a danger, he said, of a resultant state of mind capable of losing sight of what they were fighting for and fighting just for the sake of killing.

Immediately following the speech there was an emotional attempt to carry a resolution to condemn the League for its failure in Ethiopia. Five other individuals, however, pleaded for leniency in judging the League on the grounds of what it had intended and attempted. One woman compared the League to a baby trying to do something beyond its strength. The Chairman, Dr. Dieffenbach asked, "Do you think the League has done all a baby might do? It could have bawled a bit, couldn't it?"

Stating that peace would never come without justice the Rev. Ewart E. Turner, second speaker, discussed European affairs, especially Germany's relationship to neighboring states. Having been pastor of the American Church in Berlin from 1930 to 1934, Mr. Turner, who is now pursuing graduate studies in Boston, went on to say that war seems to be coming, but it need not. The allies' post-war treatment of Germany, he pointed out, had driven that nation into believing in military security. Three other factors that might lead to war, he stated, were the domination of the commercial consciousness, sense of national injustice, and an enormous increase in population.

It took a World War, he added, to get the League of Nations, and it might take another World War to get America into the League, but it was a psychological condition that made for peace or war.

"If we are sure war is going to come," he said, "we evoke conditions that make it. If we live in a mental atmosphere of peace, the facts will support us equally in that direction."

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University terminated the morning session with a discussion of danger of war in the Far East.

OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
Every Morning
WBZ 7:05 A. M.

What's Going On In the Arts

Gauguin's Masterpiece

ACQUISITION of the large composition which the painter himself chose to call his "masterpiece" was bound to arouse a considerable response in the city of Boston. Scorning Paul Gauguin for several decades, we made up for our indifference and acquired his largest and best work. With the temporary exhibition of Gauguin's pictures at the Fogg Art Museum, the serious minded will have an opportunity to study, compare and estimate. Such opportunity may not come soon again for us to see the context from which our Gauguin came.

The question of the picture being his masterpiece is academic. Such considerations are arbitrary, personal and unnecessary; they set puzzling standards. For us there are two or three canvases at Harvard which contain in their more modest dimensions more conciseness, more luxuriance, more decorative beauty. They seem to have been painted in shorter time, when the painter could maintain his high excitement about the theme consistently. Since Gauguin was not a calculator of technical intricacies, and since he relied upon feeling, fervor and spontaneity, the smaller work was likely to absorb his more concentrated energies.

"Where do we come from—Where are we—Where are we going?" has more figures, more eventfulness, a larger, more elaborate scheme of composition. In its nature it should be a mural. As a mural it should contain two features, the decorative and the narrative.

The latter qualification Gaugin disliked. He had painted something he dreamt, and with no particular allegory in mind. And yet when he had laid down the brush and awakened from the dream there was some theme, some philosophy, though even to him it is vague. He assembled a number of Tahitian figures, represented them in a flat, rather conventionalized way, in groups, isolated, seated, standing, young, old, so that they summed up to a descriptive poem which related the beauty of nature, the charm of animal forms, the various stages in the existence of man, from infancy to age.

The onlooker may enjoy the composition for the sensitive design, for the splendid contours which enclose separate forms and also combine in the general pattern of lineal movement. The colors are applied freely, freshly, with no association with light or form. Gauguin differed from his contemporaries, the Impressionists, who were absorbed with the phenomenon of light and its presentation in terms of broken color. Cezanne was preoccupied with color used to enhance the bulk of the subject. For Gauguin pigment was something which must answer first the demand of fine design as an artist felt it. He was the personal, intuitive artist who despised "cold calculation."

The Boston Museum Gauguin is not a primitive work. It bears traces of a tradition; it recalls the Parisian rebellion against the academic; it even contains shadows here and there which hark back to chiaroscuro. Gauguin's primitivism was an acquired taste. He possessed enough authentic good taste himself to absorb it in the right way. It became part of himself.

This kind of painting is not original, it is renewal. Gauguin helped to restore ancient pictorial ways. He was born at precisely the right time when his good taste and excellent pictorial sense and dauntless poetic nature helped to rescue the art of painting both from the obscurity of naturalism and from the prosaic. Whether he can be ranked as a master is a question, for there were always doubts and paradoxes in his personal nature which prevented a perfect blend of influences, and which were an obstacle to a steady, continuous progress.

D. A.

A First Mate Near the Azores . . .

A Businessman in Chicago . . .

A Mother on the Oklahoma Plains . . .

. . . . write to W1XAL

W·1·X·A·L

Suppose you are First Mate of a tramp steamer roaming the seven oceans, putting into faraway ports. The sea is grand, but you hunger for news of the world. You spin your shortwave radio dials. A voice comes out of the earphones. It's from BOSTON. It's NEWS. Not just Boston news, but news from all corners of the globe* assembled for a world-wide audience . . . an international news broadcast. You say to yourself, "This is the best news broadcast I've ever heard, and I'm going to write to WIXAL and tell the Station so." You mail the letter from the Azores.

Picture a mother in Oklahoma. She lives on a ranch, in a cabin. She hasn't much in worldly goods except a few books, but she visualizes in her children future Lincolns. She longs to send them to college, but they'll be fortunate if they finish high school. One of the boys makes a shortwave set from a few wires and a cracker box. He twirls the knobs. He turns up a conversation on the air. It's from Boston. A Harvard professor, famed in academic circles everywhere, is is talking with his wife. In plain terms that all can understand he explains the wonders hidden beneath the Earth's surface. He is a geologist and his words open a new world to young listening ears on Oklahoma's prairies. What joy comes to this mother as she hears the announcer say that such educational programs may be heard regularly over Station WIXAL!

You are a businessman in Chicago. You come home from the office, switch on the new all-wave set for relaxation. The programs are entertaining, but pressure sales announcements impinge on your thoughts, painting unwelcome, unpleasant pictures. You get up to turn off the set, but happen to switch to the shortwave band instead. The pointer indicates a strong signal from Boston. You hear a superb Choral Society, a notable Boston string group. The station announcer tells you it is coming from WIXAL. There is no strident sales talk, no attempt to sell anything. WIXAL has nothing to sell, allows no advertising. A smile lights up your face. You write to WIXAL and ask what it is all about.

Promptly comes your reply. The programs over WIXAL are presented by the non-profit World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, formed by a small group of men, tired like yourself of radio's usual offerings, who envisage infinite possibilities for good . . . for furtherance of international friendship, hence peace . . . for spreading education to all.

WIXAL was initially supported by these men, and now by donations from those throughout the world who benefit from its programs, or who . . . even though they do not have all-wave sets . . . see the opportunities afforded to others through a host of small contributions. Their help and the help of all is needed. WIXAL will welcome *your* letter.

*News broadcasts over WIXAL are especially prepared by The Christian Science Monitor.

WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION

UNIVERSITY CLUB, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Stand on Judges Overshadows Curley's Victory on Budget

The Legislative Week

Governor Curley's complete success in forcing back into the budget $2,000,000 cut out originally by Republican House members was completely overshadowed during the last legislative week by the Governor's announced, and then withdrawn, plans to remove all judges over 70 years of age who could not pass mental and physical examinations before him.

However, the budget contest was the most important legislative feature during the week. Defeat of a bill to establish a state labor relations board to guarantee to labor collective bargaining rights was also of major importance. A bill allowing state regulation of automobile financing was killed, while a measure providing life tenure in office for district court clerks was passed. The legislative week, in brief, follows:

The Governor

Judges' Pensions

Action: Call the legislative committee on judiciary into conference today on his plan for legislation permitting judges to retire at 70 years of age on full salary.

Significance: This represents a complete change of plans on the part of the Governor. Originally he announced he would call before him and the Executive Council all judges over 70 years of age and force them to pass mental and physical examination. After considerable protest from the legal profession, politicians and private citizens, the Governor announced his plan for legislation.

Budget Speed

Action: Sent a message to the Legislature submitting a bill providing that the Goveror's budget, unless acted upon by the Legislature within 60 days after its submission, shall become law.

Significance: Whether the Governor will force this issue is problematical, particularly inasmuch as he is a candidate for the United States Senate and not for re-election. Opponents see in the legislation a chance for a Governor to delay purposely legislative action on the budget until the 60-day period is up and thus force through the original appropriation bill.

The Senate

Automobile Insurance

Action: Killed a bill providing for state regulation of financing of premium payments on compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: Insurance interests did not look kindly upon this measure. The message had passed the House.

Municipal Borrowing

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill extending the act under which Massachusetts municipalities may borrow money from the state.

Significance: In 1933 legislation was passed allowing the establishment of a state fund from which cities and towns might borrow to help keep their tax rates down. Under the act, once a municipality borrows, it must afterward allow the Emergency Finance Board to scrutinize, and approve or disapprove its budget.

Permanent CCC

Action: Adopted, with the House, resolutions memorializing President Roosevelt and Congress in favor of permanent establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Significance: Massachusetts has benefited greatly through the work of the CCC in its forests.

State Police Pay

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill providing for higher pay for members of the uniformed branch of the State Police.

Significance: The Senate was not convinced of the necessity of higher pay for the officers, despite the fact that the pay is considered low in most circles.

Gun Permits

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill specifically prohibiting the State Commissioner of Public Safety from requiring fingerprints and photographs from all applicants for gun-carrying permits. The legislation states just what information should be furnished by the applicant.

Significance: The measure defeats all the work done by Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, since February. Since that time he has been fingerprinting and photographing all applicants as a means of checking crime. Governor Curley, after conferring with the commissioner, has announced he will return the bill to the Legislature with an amendment providing all applicants shall be fingerprinted except police, watchmen, members of recognized rifle and pistol clubs and certain sporting clubs and armed militia.

* * *

Haven for Persecuted

Action: Adopted, with the House, resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of "affording the privilege of entry into this country to those who are being persecuted and discriminated against in Germany."

Significance: These resolutions ordinarily have little effect.

The House

Governor's Budget

Action: Concurred with the Senate in adding $2,000,000 to the budget.

Significance: This $2,000,000 addition represents a major victory for the Governor, who succeeded in forcing several Republicans to vote with the Democrats for the increases and several others to "duck" the roll-call vote. This victory gives the Governor practically the original budget he submitted. The Governor's job-promising lobby was too much for the "on-the-fence" Republicans to resist.

Highways

Action: Accepted adverse reports on several bills providing for new highways or repairs to old ones.

Significance: This group of bills included the annual measures the legislators must file to maintain their standing at home.

Excise Tax

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills providing that payment of excise tax be made prerequisite to the registration of motor vehicles.

Significance: The legislation gained little support.

Collective Bargaining

Action: Killed a bill providing for the establishing of a state labor relations board to guarantee to organized labor the right of collective bargaining.

Significance: This legislation would have protected labor in intrastate industry in the same manner that the National Labor Relations Board protects workers in interstate industry. However, the bill failed to gain even committee support. But labor probably will be back again with the same proposal until it finally breaks down resistance.

Jury Fee

Action: Killed a bill exacting a $10 jury fee from those demanding jury trials.

Significance: Dr. A Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, favored this measure as a means to speed justice. He argued jury trials would be waived in many cases, if a fee were charged. Opponents of the bill won, however, with the argument that many poor persons would not thus be able to afford jury trials.

Home Work Industry

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill providing for stronger regulation of home industry.

Significance: The measure was proposed by the State Department of Labor, which, in the past, has found numerous cases in which whole families were working for a few dollars a week. However, the legislation was so loose that handicraft workers, artists and others would be prohibited from working in their own homes. As a result numerous civic groups were against it.

Court Clerks

Action: Refused to strike out enactment clause and thus saved a bill providing life tenure in office for clerks of district court and clerk of the Boston municipal courts.

Significance: This removes from the hands of the Governor an effective patronage power through which Governor Curley and others have rewarded political followers.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The newly acquired painting by Gauguin is on view in the Stone Room. Denman W. Ross memorial exhibition. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.
Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King. Exhibit by George C. Wales.
Junior League—Prints by Matisse and Dufy.
Harley Perkins Gallery — Isabel Carleton Wilde collection of early American folk art. Through May 23.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Paul Gauguin exhibition. Arranged by the Boston Chapter of the Museum of Modern Art. Through May 21.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Circus drawings by Marguerite Mitchell. Through May.
Twentieth Century Club—Water colors, oils and etchings from France, Italy, Spain and New England by E. Donald Robb. Through May 30.
Boston City Club—Annual photographic exhibition of the Camera Associates. Through June 1.
Brattle Art Galleries (Cambridge)—Exhibition of water colors by Jacques Messia. Decorations by Lucy Gagarian.
Boston Art Club—Fifth International Salon of Photography, Boston Camera Club, Through May 23.
Boston Public Library—Annual exhibit of travel posters by Railway and Locomotive Society. May 30
Children's Art Center—Water colors by Carroll Bill. Through May 27.
Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibitions of sculpture, paintings and miniatures.
Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Karl Zerbe and Gertrude Tonsberg. Also sculpture by Marta Adams.
Hatfield Color Shop—100 Facsimiles of Degas drawings. Gauguin reproductions.
Holman's Print Shop — Oil paintings by Florence M. Alexander. Through May 30.
Jordan Marsh Gallery — Pictorial photography exhibition by Young Men's Christian Union.
Vose Galleries—Paintings by H. Winthrop Pierce, memorial exhibition. Through May 23.
Women's City Club—Paintings by Anthony Thieme.
No. 10 Gallery—Water colors of Mexico, by Rosamond Patrick Benson. Through May 30
Symphony Hall—Exhibit by Boston Art Club June 1-13 during Pop Concerts.
Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Katherine Sturgis. Through May 23.
Doll & Richards—Water colors on silk by Japanese Artists. Through June 3.
Fine Arts Guild—Annual spring exhibition by students. Through May 29.
Copley Society—Paintings by Harold Field Kellogg. Through May 29.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — English Brass Rubbings. Water colors by Christian Rohlfs.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Rail Auxiliary Elects

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 18 (AP)—Mrs. Helen C. Clark, Taunton, Mass., was re-elected president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers May 16. Mrs. Margaret Riley, Norwood, Mass., was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	May 19	Cherbourg	May 25	May 19, 1:00 pm	May 19, 7:00 pm
Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 26	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	May 24	May 19, 4:00 pm	May 19, 7:30 pm

Maine Plans Tour of 1000 Miles For National Editorial Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me., May 18—A convention of newspapermen from all sections of the United States, to be held in Maine in the latter part of June, and followed by a 1000-mile tour by land and water is believed to be the most effective and far-reaching enterprise yet planned to bring the state to the attention of the nation as a summer vacationland.

This will be the fifty-first convention of the National Editorial Association, to be held at Poland Spring, June 21 to 28.

It will be the first visit of the association to Maine, and the Maine Press Association, in playing host, will receive the full co-operation of Gov. Louis J. Brann and the Maine Development Commission.

Funds Provided

Governor Brann and council have transferred $6500 from the state contingent fund to the Development Commission in connection with the convention.

The vast publicity possibilities of the affair are seen in the fact that the membership of the National Editorial Association is composed of publishers of weekly, semi-weekly and small daily papers representing 10,000 publications in all parts of the United States.

The Maine Press Association is now headed by Bernard E. Esters, publisher of the Pioneer-Times of Houlton, James B. O'Kane, publisher of the Rumford Times and the Skowhegan Independent Reporter, is a past president of the association and the present chairman of the Executive Committee. Both men have leading parts in the planning of the convention.

Authorities on weekly papers conversant with publishing problems in all parts of the country will be present at the convention to discuss various phases of their work, dealing particularly with the implied threat of editorial restriction by governmental regulation. Problems of advertising and circulation also will receive attention.

A feature of the program will be the meetings of press associations from the five New England States at Poland on the eve of the convention proper. Assurances from New Hamshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut indicate a large attendance from these states. A combined banquet, attended by members of all the New England Association, is planned for Saturday, June 20.

The high spot of the convention, it is announced, will be the 1000-mile tour of Maine, beginning at Poland Spring, convention headquarters, and including visits to Auburn, Lewiston, Bangor, Rangeley, Augusta, Moosehead Lake, Jackman, Skowhegan, Lakewood, the Belgrade Lakes region, Lucerne-in-Maine, Bar Harbor and Mt. Cadillac. Also included in the trip will be visits to Old Orchard Beach, Ogunquit, Kennebunk, York and Wells. A sail on the Eastern Steamship Iroquois from Bar Harbor to Portland is also planned.

Governor to Speak

The convention will be addressed at Augusta by Governor Brann, who will extend the official greetings of the State, both Governor Brann and Mrs. Brann being honorary chairmen of the convention committee. The Governor also will donate the prize to the winner of the handicap golf tournament to be held at Poland Spring.

Visiting publishers will attend a performance of the Lakewood Players June 26, following which they will be dinner guests of the Maine Development Commission at the Belgrade Lakes Hotel. The Maine Press Association will entertain at the Mt. Kineo House.

Maine publishers assisting Mr. Esters and Mr. O'Kane are Paul K. Niven of the Brunswick Record; Nathan H. Small of the Republican Journal, Belfast; F. E. Roberts of the Lincoln County News; and Roland Darling of the Times, Bar Harbor.

111 Bird Species Checked in Tour Of Ipswich River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, MASS.—Down the Ipswich River over the week end went 32 members and guests of the Essex County Ornithological Club on their thirtieth annual bird-observing tour. Since 1906 this group has made a yearly check-up of birds in the Ipswich River valley. The trip is usually made on the week end nearest May 20. It is at this time that local migration is at its height.

A total of 111 species were checked during the two days by the party. This was somewhat less than usual. The trip was made in canoes, one group starting early Saturday morning from the Middleton paper mills. These were joined at Howe's Station in the afternoon by the balance of the party and proceeded to "Pine Island," on the Proctor estate in Topsfield, where they camped in tents for the night. On the first day a total of 89 species were recorded.

Trip Resumed

Sunday morning the trip was resumed down the river to Willowdale, where the canoes were left and two buses transported the party to "Little Neck," Ipswich, for a check-up of the shore birds.

Noticeable feature of the trip was lack in volume of the migrants as a whole. While a goodly number of species were recorded, they were by no means as numerous. The general conclusion among the observers was that, due to the cold and stormy weather which has prevailed during the past week or so, many of the migrants went via the Connecticut and Hudson River valleys, shunning the coastal route.

As always there were some outstanding species noted, such as the pied-billed grebe and pipit, both records for this spring trip; also the great horned owl. There were unusually large flocks of chimney swifts and black ducks, fully 100 in two flocks of the latter. Rough-wing swallows were recorded for the third time during these spring trips.

Several Species Missing

On the other hand, several species almost always recorded, were missing in this week-end trip as for instance the hermit thrush, which has been checked for the past 18 years, failed to be seen or heard. For the first time in the 30 years the ruffed grouse was not recorded. Nor was the Ipswich sparrow seen, although the party was in Ipswich for which the species was named. There were also few shore birds either in volume or species.

Following is the list of species recorded: Common loon, piedbill grebe, great blue heron, little green heron, black-crown night heron, American bittern, mallard duck, black duck, wood duck, blue-winged teal, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, marsh hawk, American osprey, pigeon hawk and sparrow hawk.

Ring-neck pheasant, Virginia rail, semipalmated plover, killdeer, black-bellied plover, Wilson's snipe, spotted sandpiper, solitary sandpiper, greater yellow-legs, least sandpiper, dowitcher, semipalmated sandpiper, and herring gull.

Many Others Seen

Mourning dove, black-bill cuckoo, great horned owl, whip-poor-will, night hawk, chimney swift, hummingbird, belted kingfisher, flicker, hairy and downy woodpeckers, king bird, crested flycatcher, phoebe, least flycatcher, wood pewee, prairie horned lark, tree, bank, rough-wing, barn and cliff swallows; blue jay, crow, chickadee, house wren, long-billed marsh wren, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, wood thrush, olive-backed thrush, veery and bluebird.

Pipit, starling, yellow-throated vireo, blue-headed vireo, red-eyed vireo, warbling vireo, black and white warbler, golden-wing warbler, Nashville warbler, Parula warbler, yellow warbler, Magnolia warbler, black-throated blue warbler, black-throated green warbler, myrtle warbler, blackburnian warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, bay-breasted warbler, black poll warbler, pine warbler and prairie warbler.

Oven-bird, water-thrush, northern yellow-throat, Wilson's warbler, Canada warbler, redstart, English sparrow, bobolink, meadow lark, redwing, blackbird, Baltimore oriole, bronze grackle, cowbird, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, purple finch, goldfinch, red-eyed towhee, Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, white-throated sparrow, swamp sparrow and song sparrow.

Vermont University To Join Expedition Into Navajo Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. May 18—Two men from the University of Vermont are to be chosen for the exploration of the northern Navajo country in Arizona and Utah this summer. The men may be students or instructors, and are to be interested in engineering, archaeology, geology, or in the biological sciences—or in the management of a scientific expedition, it has been announced by Dr. Charles Del Norte Winning, field director of the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition.

The expedition is to explore, map and study an area of some 3000 square miles in a remote region that is probably farther from a railroad than any other point in the United States. Penetrating as far as possible by motor, the field party will then move equipment by pack train up winding canyons out into Rainbow Plateau. Near the head of the Dogoszhi Biko, base camp will be established, and from this point scouting parties and explorers will push on afoot.

The expedition operates under a board of trustees, as a co-operative project, each man sharing in the work, the field expenses and the benefits. The two men will be chosen by Dr. Winning sometime during the next two weeks. Meanwhile he will receive applications sent to him at the Explorers' Club, New York City. The remainder of the party will be made up of men from Princeton, Harvard, Chicago, Stanford, the University of California and several of the other large universities.

Dual-Time System Confusing in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 18—Maine is a patchwork of two kinds of time which causes considerable confusion in connection with railroad schedules and county and state official business.

Merle J. Harriman of Readfield, former lecturer of the Maine State Grange, tried hard to outlaw daylight time when he was a member of the Legislature, but without success.

Of the 516 cities and towns in the Pine Tree State, only 92 are on daylight time.

Protestant Church Always Open Urged By Mt. Holyoke Head

PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 18 (AP)—A plea for a Protestant church that is open all the time—not closed six days of the week—was voiced by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, in an address here yesterday at the dedication of the Park Place Congregational Church.

"My father's conception of a church always open some of you may remember," Dr. Woolley said, alluding to the Rev. Joseph J. Woolley, who was pastor and presided at the dedication July 1, 1885, of the first Park Place Congregational Church here. "I often heard him speak of his wish that the Protestant church might learn of the Roman Catholic church in this particular."

Declaring that the church must face social problems today, Dr. Woolley said the "world will not stop for a church that is simply an ecclesiastical club, or a debating society—youth has little use for religion that is not applied to life."

New Hampshire Hotel Runs on 'Split Time'

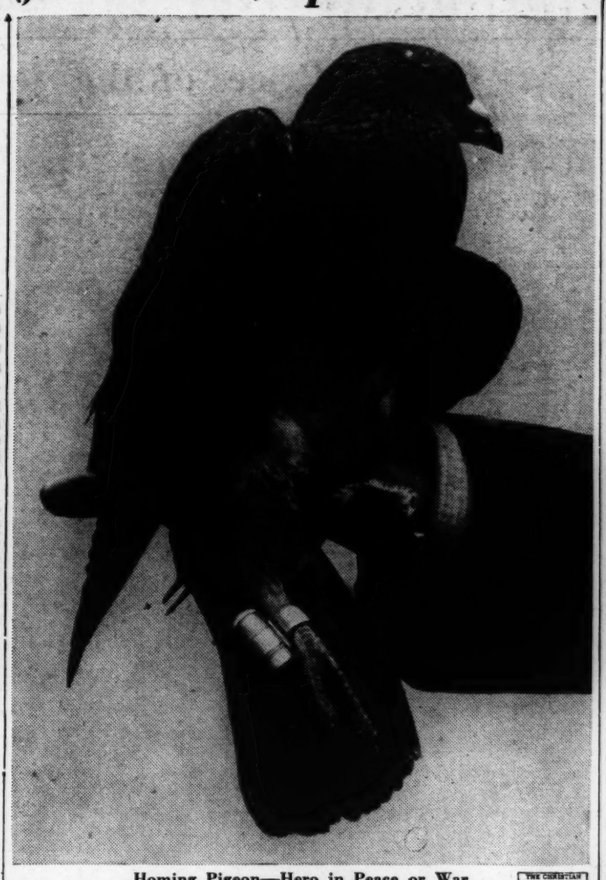
HILLSBORO, N. H., May 18 (AP)—The idea proved successful last year so George has placed his hotel on "semi-daylight saving" time again.

With the State on standard time and many communities on daylight schedule, Mr. Gould decided to split the difference.

The big clock in the lobby, therefore, shows it is 12:30 o'clock, when it actually is noon standard time or one o'clock daylight time.

Pigeons Fly for Peace, Sport or War

Homing birds, used since days of Pharaohs, have figured large in history—forerunners of modern air mail, have speeded messages for centuries—Winged carriers capable of 100-mile speed on shorter flights.



Homing Pigeon—Hero in Peace or War

Although homing pigeons have rendered yoeman service to armies since time immemorial the birds are perhaps most generally regarded as symbols of peace. This was illustrated during the Peace Day and Peace Week activities last month when some 3000 such pigeons were used in various parts of the United States in ceremonies connected with observances.

In Washington Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, loosed a bird which carried a message from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to George Lansbury, famous British Labor leader, now in this country to further world peace. That pigeon was one of several thousand others utilized by the Emergency Peace Campaign to center attention on peace activities. But they also served to heighten interest in homing pigeons themselves.

Used by Pharoahs

Few things have greater inherent appeal than these birds. They have played a colorful, dramatic, sometimes heroic part in the sport, intrigues, and wars of mankind since the days of the Pharoahs until the present.

One romantic highlight of homing pigeon history was written by the famous Cher Ami when it was credited with rescuing the "lost battalion," the Seventy-Seventh Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It happened during the Argonne offensive. For five days the men of Major Whitelsey's battalion had been entrenched in the woods, ringed round with enemy troops. They were completely shut off from communication with headquarters. Their position was unknown to their comrades in arms. They had no food and ammunition was failing. Upon them was centered a barrage of shell, rifle and machine-gun fire. Even the batteries of their own comrades were trained upon them.

Bird Carries Message

In the dawn of the sixth day they loosed Cher Ami from his wicker cage. The precious message stating their position and asking help was enclosed in the aluminum container fastened to his leg.

He rose above the shattered trees, circled about a few times, then made straight for the home roost behind the American lines.

A few minutes later he tumbled into the home roost, wounded but safe. Carefully the metal capsule was removed from his leg. The scrap of writing it contained was read. Orders went flashing along the line. The American barrage was lifted.

500,000 Birds in War

That's only one of the many first-rate yarns that could be told about the deeds of the homing pigeon. And the curious part of it all is that those in command of the A. E. F. had little respect for carrier pigeons when the war started. In fact, it wasn't until a commanding officer of the American forces had observed the splendid work done by the English and French pigeons that he recommended the formation of a similar messenger system in the A. E. F. That was in November, 1917. By the end of the war there were 30,000 birds in the "Pigeon Division" of the American army, and 500,000 in use along the Allied front.

But the first pigeons used by the A. E. F. were not army-trained birds. They had been trained by civilians—by bird fanciers who make a hobby and a sport of breeding and racing homers.

Pigeon Racing as Sport

Pigeon racing as a hobby had its beginning in Belgium in 1818, and it has grown so rapidly that nowadays almost every Belgian village has its "Societe Colombophile" or "Pigeon Club." The rivalry is keen, for the pastime has assumed the proportions of a national sport. In fact, the annual 500 mile "Concours National" from Toulouse to Brussels is a national event comparable in interest to the world series in the United States.

Enthusiasm for the hobby isn't confined to Belgium. It has spread all over the continent and the British Isles. Even the United States has its American Racing Pigeon Union with headquarters in Fall River. Innumerable local clubs are scattered all over the country. In Massachusetts, there's the Grand Concourse, which numbers 75 members, and the Hub Club, which lists 25 or 30 members.

Homing pigeons are not, of course, ordinary pigeons. They are pedigreed birds and rather costly. For a pair of good breeding birds, $50 is a usual price, though in some cases the price of one bird has gone as high as $1000.

Breeding and training produce the racing pigeon—plus that mysterious homing instinct. For the homing pigeon is a one-way bird. When taken away from the home loft and released it flies straight back to headquarters. During their training period, they are put in wicker baskets and brought out into the country. At a distance from home of a few miles or many miles, according to the stage of their training, they're released. If they're true homers, they'll be in the loft when the owner returns.

After they've reached home from a distance of 30 to 50 miles, they can be entered in an 80-mile race, then a 100-mile race. After that, they can usually find their way home from any distance, at least up to 600 miles, and in many cases up to and over 1000 miles. Two of the birds recently released at Washington had 2000 miles to travel to the home cote.

The nature of that faculty which directs the homer over hundreds and even thousands of miles of country unknown to him, to a small and inconspicuous loft, has never been discovered by natural scientists.

Often Race 600 Miles

Pigeon races are run from regular stations, ranging in distance from 80 to 600 miles, and sometimes more. Pigeon fanciers in and about the Hub enter their birds in races conducted from stations in Massachusetts, New York, Iowa and Michigan.

A rubber band, bearing a number unknown to the owner of the entrant, is placed on the leg of each bird. The pigeons are then shipped to the starting point of the race.

As the birds alight at the home roost at the finish of the race, the rubber bands are taken off and put into a metal capsule. This capsule, dropped into the slot of a time clock made especially for pigeon racing, records the exact time of the homer's arrival. The clock is set, locked, and can be opened only be members of the local committee in charge of the race.

Speed 100 Miles an Hour

Racing pigeons have been known to fly as fast as 100 miles an hour. Even on a 500-mile race, good homers can hit a speed of 25 to 40 miles an hour, though on a 1000-mile hop 25 miles an hour is a good average.

The family trees of some of the pigeons used on Peace Day are probably lost in antiquity. The ancestors of some of them may have been numbered among the flock that King Solomon used.

For the history of these birds can be traced as far back as the fifth Egyptian dynasty. And in the Golden Age of Greece, the news of the Olympic winners was carried to the city states by means of the homing pigeon.

Used by Ancient Romans

Pliny, the famous Roman historian, records a classic instance of their use. When Brutus was besieged by Mark Antony at Modena, in 43 B. C., he employed them to communicate with Octavius and his two fellow consuls who had come to his rescue.

The historian comments: "What service did Antony derive from his trenches and his vigilant blockade, and even from his nets stretched across the river, while the winged messenger was traversing the air?"

But the most extensive use of homing pigeons that history records was made by the Sultan Noureddin Mahmoud, a ruler of Syria and Egypt. He inaugurated an air mail service that lasted for over a century, and reached to the remotest parts of his empire. Along all the routes traveled by his birds, towers were built where men watched for them and cared for them on their arrival. It was probably one of these birds that brought to the Sultan at Cairo the news of the arrival at Damietta of Louis the Ninth, when in 1249 he invaded Egypt.

Aided Financier

In modern times, Nathan Rothschild, financier, made millions with the aid of the winged messengers. During the Napoleonic wars, he established pigeon posts in France and some adjacent countries. Through his birds he received the news of Napoleon's measures and campaigns long before any other banker in London. Thus he was able to speculate—with advance information.

The most ingenious development in the use of the carrier pigeons since the war has been made by the Germans. They've taught them how to be photographers. That is, the German bird has been trained to carry a special lightweight camera, strapped by a webbing to its body, but leaving its wings free. The camera is set to make exposures at predetermined intervals during the flight of the bird, so that by the time it arrives at the home loft it has a photographic record of its journey. The photos are good, too. But they have one peculiar feature. The tips of the pigeon's beating wings are visible on each side of the photograph.

France Honors Pigeon

It was inevitable that some time or other in the world's history somebody should propose a monument to the bird that has played such an important role in the life of man. The nightingale, the lark and the thrush have been publicized for generations by the poets, while the lowly pigeon just had to work and like it.

But in 1932 the French Government repaired the injury. It erected a monument to a bird—and the bird was a carrier pigeon.

Like Cher Ami, this pigeon had been a hero. At the siege of Verdun he had been sent out by General Raynal, whose forces were in desperate need of help. He didn't fail the General.

So it was only fitting that the inscription on the monument should be the message for the sake of which he had risked his life. Particularly fitting, too, were the last five words of that message: "This is my last pigeon."

Haigis Describes G. O. P. Desertion As Shameful Spectacle

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (AP)—The "bare-faced desertion" of some Republican legislators during the party's battle against the Democratic-sponsored state budget was scored last night by John W. Haigis, Greenfield man seeking the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination.

Commenting on "another shameful spectacle" in the legislature, Mr. Haigis, in a radio address broadcast from this city, charged that "through a lack of vigorous, courageous (Republican) leadership, and through the bare-faced desertion of some members of our party, the present Administration was enabled to gouge from the citizens of Massachusetts the largest expense account in the history of the Commonwealth."

The budget money, the speaker asserted, "was handed over to the present Administration . . . to be squandered as a campaign fund in a desperate effort to perpetuate itself in power."

College Youths Hear Call of Sea But Skippers Put Thumbs Down

Adventure, romance and the call of the sea are beckoning to the youth of New England.

Steamship offices, federal agencies and employment bureaus are being besieged by college and high school boys, all fired with the ambition to spend their vacations aboard ship, officials report.

Enchantment of foreign travel—and being paid for it—takes no cognizance of barriers that have been erected to halt the once common practice of "shipping before the mast" during a summer vacation. The lure of salt breezes draws youths to the seaports at this time of year, seeking jobs as mess boy, steward, ordinary seaman or wiper in the engine room.

In Boston, the offices of the Shipping Service of the Department of Commerce, the United States Shipping Commissioner and even the Custom House, are virtually flooded with young men who want a berth when school closes or vacation from business gives them some free time, reports indicate. But shipping officials soon shatter visions of a "soft" job with ample time while in foreign ports for sight-seeing.

Times have changed afloat as well as ashore, they say. Labor turnover among seafarers has dropped from something like 60 per cent to about 10 per cent. Gone are the days, they point out, when half the crew "desert" the ship after a long voyage, leaving ample opportunity for "green men" to sign on.

Jobs at sea are scarce and no one knows it so well as a seaman. Few will leave their berths today. Improvement in commerce during the past few years has absorbed many idle seafarers, statistics show, but many companies have waiting lists of former employees, from which vacancies are filled. Foreign ships are manned abroad. Unions have become strong and they insist that union men be used when openings occur.

So Harvard boys who seek stewards' jobs on passenger boats for one trip only; Tech students who want a "chance" in the engine rooms of ships for a few weeks; prep school pupils and sons of prominent citizens who want to hitch-hike across the Atlantic for a "lark," find little encouragement along Boston's water front.

Years ago heavy shipments of cattle from Boston and other north Atlantic ports to Europe meant opportunity for many a college youth to get a trip to Europe with a return passage guaranteed, for merely feeding and tending the cattle aboard ship, one way. Modern refrigeration methods have practically eliminated shipments of live cattle for the meat industry, with only occasional and small lots of mules or horses moving to Germany or Italy.

Yet such officials as Harrington Pike of the Shipping Service, and Leo F. O'Brien, Federal Shipping Commissioner, always have "a weather eye open" for likely young men who earnestly desire to follow the sea. For these boys there are openings now and again, to serve as ordinary seamen, mess boys or oilers.

Harvard Issues Promotion List

George Lyman Kittredge, Harvard's famed "Kitty," is to be succeeded by Fred N. Robinson '91, professor of English, as Gurney Professor of English Literature, a post which Professor Kittredge resigned recently, it has been announced by the university. Also announced was the appointment of William L. Langer, associate professor of history, to the Archibald C. Coolidge professorship in modern European or Asiatic history.

Other promotions include: James P. Baxter 3d, professor of history; Joshua Whatmough, professor of comparative philology; Kenneth J. Conant, professor of architecture, and Seymour E. Harris, associate professor of economics.

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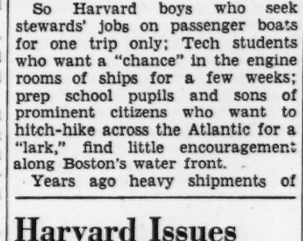
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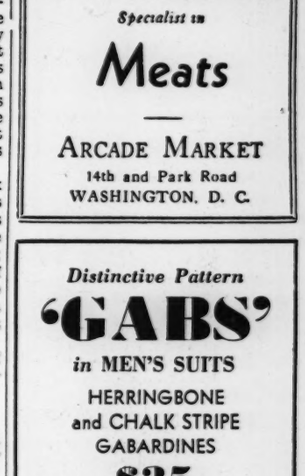
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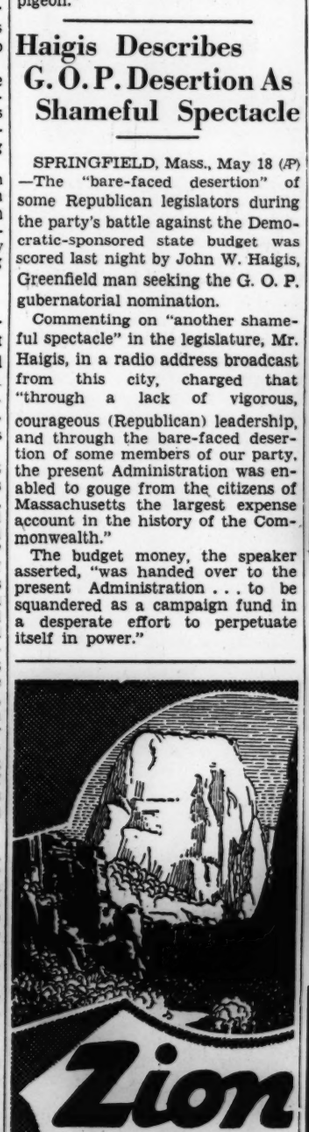
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Rise Momentarily on Court Ruling, Then Fall Back

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Moves Up On Guffey Ruling; But Then Recedes

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Stocks leaped ahead 1 to around 4 points on today's market, following the Supreme Court finding the Guffey Act unconstitutional, but failed to hold.

The sharp forward thrust lasted only a brief period, during which the ticker tape was some four minutes behind floor transactions. Then prices began to retrace their upturn. The close was irregular. Transactions were around 900,000 shares.

Brokerage observers were a bit disappointed over the failure of the list to continue the push with more vigor. Quick profit taking was said to have been based on the desire of traders to make a closer study of the court's ruling.

On the constructive side of the market's ledger was the American & Steel Institute's estimate placing current mill steel operations up .3 of a percentage point over the preceding week.

Bonds emulated stocks and commodities were mixed. Foreign gold currencies were lower in terms of the dollar.

Shares emerging steady to a point or more higher included Dome, McIntyre Porcupine, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Sears Roebuck, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Johns-Manville, Columbian Carbon, and American Can.

Unchanged to down a point or so were U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Du Pont, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, and American Crystal Sugar.

Rail Bonds Firmer

Rail bonds pushed forward in a quiet bond market today.

While demand for carriers was concentrated principally in the medium and low price brackets a few high priced issues joined the advance.

Gainers of fractions included Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s. A few rail liens shifted a trifle lower including St. Paul 5s, and North Western 4¾s.

American & Foreign Power 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were off somewhat. Shortly before noon International Cement 4s were ruling about a point higher.

The U. S. Government list was quiet with small gains and losses about evenly distributed. Treasury 4¼s and the 2¾s of 1945 were higher, while the 4s and the 2⅞s were down.

Activity in the foreign sector was restricted and prices mixed. Fractional gains by Argentine 6s, City of Rome 6½s and Japan 6½s were matched by limited declines in German 5½s and Poland 7s.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	1%		
Curb Exch.	1½	⅝%	¼%
Com Paper:		1½	¾
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¾
4-6 months	1¼	1	¾
Bar silver	45¾c	45¾c	77c

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅞ @ ⅛%	⅞ @ ⅛%	⅝ @ ⅜%
4 months	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	¾@⅞
5-6 months	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞	⅝@⅞

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞ @ ⅝%	⅞ @ ⅝%	
3 mos bills	⅞ @ ⅝%	⅞ @ ⅝%	
Bar silver	20⅛d	20⅝d	35d
Bar gold	140s 1d	140s 3d	141s 3d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time m'ny	1½	1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	2	Danzig	3
Dallas	1½	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	2	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	2
Richmond	2	Paris	2
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Rome	5½
Athens	2½	Sofia	6
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	2½	Tokyo	2½
Brussels	3	Vienna	3 39
Bucharest	3	Warsaw	3½
	4½		5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe			
	Today	Last Prev.		Parity
Demand	$4.97	$4.96⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅛	4.96⅜		8.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0659		8.2397
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1693		.0663
Switz'l'd—franc	.3238	.3237		.1693
Italy—lira	.0786	.0787		.3267
Germany—mark	.4029	.4028		.0891
Holland—florin	.6759	.6762		.4033
Sweden—krona	.2562	.2561		.6806
Norway—krone	.2497	.2496		.4637
Denmark—krone	.2218	.2217		.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1366		.4537
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094		.3267
Austria—schill'g	.1875†	.1875†		.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0416	.0416		.2382
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0418
Hungary—pengo	.2955†	.2955†		.0426
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885		.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452		.1899
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230		.0101
South America				.0298
Argentine—peso	.3313	.3310†		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0560	.0561†		.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0510		.2060
Peru—sol	.2490	.2490		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8079	.8091		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2910	.2913		.8440
India—rupee	.3753	.3750		.6180
Java—florin	.6796	.6811		.6806
Shanghai—dol	.3214	.3275		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5838	.5862		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12
High	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.7
Liw	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5
Last	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—89.04
Feb 5, 1934. April 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.43 cents at the close.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	May 18	May 16
13⅛	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅝
35⅜	23⅛	Adams Millis (3c)	23¾	23½	23¾	..
21½	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
61⅞	58	Air Reductions N	61⅞	60⅝	61	60¼
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4	3⅞	4	4
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14½	14	14¼	14
4⅞	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
30⅝	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	21½	21	21	21
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33	31	31	31
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	193¾	190½	190½	..
38⅜	13½	Allied Mills (1)	25	24⅜	25	..
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	72	72	72	..
50½	38⅜	Allis Chalmers	43½	43	43	42½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	94½	94½	94½	95
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½b)	45	45	45	45
128½	124	Am Brake S&F pf(8¼)n	128¾	127	128¾	128
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	130⅝	129½	129½	130
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163¼	163¼	163¼	..
41	30	Am Car ⅞ Fdry	34¼	32⅞	33	32¼
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	62	62	62	..
56⅜	31	Am Chain	47	46½	46½	..
95½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4)	89	89	89	88¾
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24⅜	23¾	23¾	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21¼	0½	21	22
95	89	Am Crystal Sug 1 pf (6)	90½	90½	90½	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) (n)	4⅝	4½	4½	..
14⅜	9¾	Am European	12½	12½	12½	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
18⅛	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	16	16	..
8⅞	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40	40	39⅜	40	..
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3½	3⅜	3½	..
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
36½	23¼	Am Locomotive	27¼	26¾	27⅛	26¾
95⅛	66	Am Loco pf	72	72	72	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22¾	22¾	23
15	10	Am Mach & Met	10⅜	10¾	10¾	..
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29¼	28½	29¼	..
133	124	Am Metal 6% (4g)	130	130	130	..
42½	35½	Am News (1.80)	40	40	40	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	47¼	45¼	45½	45½
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	54	53	53¼	53
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20⅛
165	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	163	163	163	..
91½	56¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¼	27	27½	26
108	104	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	77½	76¾	77⅛	77¼
73½	57½	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	..
33⅜	20½	Am Snuff (3f)	64½	64	64½	..
117	107¾	Am Sttel Fdries	28	27½	27½	28
141⅞	129	Am Stl Fdries pf (2)	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¾	54	54¾	54½
178	149½	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	136	136	136	..
102½	87	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	..
104	88½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	161¾	160½	161½	162
150	136	Am Tobacco (5)	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	94
75	63¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	93¾	93	93	94
144½	141½	Am Tobacco pf (6)	107⅜	106¾	107⅛	107⅛
95½	42¼	Am Type Fdrs (h) N	94½	94½	94½	95
128½	124	Am Wat W & E	45	45	45	45
134½	115¾	Am Woolen	128¾	127	128¾	128
166½	163	Am Woolen pf (1)	130⅝	129½	129½	130
41	30	Am Writ Pap (h)	163¼	163¼	163¼	..
73½	57⅝	Am Zinc L&S Pr pf	34¼	32⅞	33	32¼
56⅜	31	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	62	62	62	..
95½	87⅜	Anchor Cap (.60)	47	46½	46½	..
32⅝	23⅛	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	89	89	89	88¾
24⅞	16¼	Armour Ill	24⅜	23¾	23¾	..
95	89	Armour Del pf (7)	21¼	0½	21	22
12¼	9¾	Armour Ill pf (1½g)	90½	90½	90½	..
43	29¾	Armstrong Cork (1½)	45⅜	4½	4½	..
18⅛	12	Artloom Corp	12½	12½	12½	..
18⅛	13	Asso Dry Goods	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	..
41½	37	Atchison T&SF (2e)	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	..
4⅝	3	Atchison pf (5)	101⅜	101	101⅜	101
24	17¼	Atl-Coast Line	25	23⅜	23½	24
14⅝	9¾	Atl Gulf & W I	13⅜	12½	13⅝	12½
9¾	6½	Atl Gulf & WI pf	15½	15½	15½	..
43	29¾	Atl Refining (1)	29¼	29	29	..
18½	12	Atlas Truck (.1¼)	18	18	18	..
54¼	27⅜	Auburn Auto	31¾	30¼	30½	31
73¼	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3½
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	41⅜	38¾	40	38½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	18	18	18⅜
34½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25½	24½	24½	24½
20¾	14⅛	Barker Bros	15½	15½	15½	..
114¼	110	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
109½	107	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
16¼	13⅛	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
31⅜	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	14½	14½	14½	..
24⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29	28	28	28¼
63¾	45¾	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21½	21	21	21
19	16⅛	Beth Steel	52¾	50	50	51¾
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½g)	35	35	35	34½
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
26½	16⅞	Bohn Aluminum & Br (3)	19¾	18¾	18¾	18½
63⅛	46⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	49⅞	48⅜	48⅝	49¾
100½	93	Bon Ami B (4)	93	92⅜	92¾	..
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
83⅛	64	Borg Warner (3)	72½	72	72	72
11½	6	Boston & Maine	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	48¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	42¾	42⅛	42¾	..
50½	32	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46½	46¾	42¾	..
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	107¾	107¾	107¾	46⅞
53½	44¾	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	65⅝	52	46½	46½	46
14¼	8⅞	Brown Shoe (3)	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	52
24⅜	13½	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	10⅛	10¾	..
113½	100	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	15½	15½	15½	15¼
157½	9⅛	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	106	106	106	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15¼
14	8⅜	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
31½	20¼	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
28¼	11½	Bullard	24	23¾	23¾	..
24¾	14⅜	Bulova Watch	25¾	25½	25¾	..
32¼	25	Bush T Bidgs pf ct	18	18	18	..
25¼	16¼	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26¾	26½	26¾	26¼
74	56¼	Byers	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18¼
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	57	57	57	57

—C—

37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31⅛	31	31	30¾
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11⅜	11	11	11¼
40½	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32⅛	31½	31½	32
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12½
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	39	39	39	38⅝
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	49¼
21½	19	Celotex Co	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅞
100⅞	91	Caro C¾O st (5)	1000	100	100	..
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	154½	153	153	153½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75	74½	75	74¾
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	23¼	22½	22¾	23
39¾	28	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54⅝	55	54½
26¾	15½	Certain-Teed	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
111	97	Champion P pf (6)	103¾	103¼	103¼	103¼
73⅜	43¼	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
110½	105½	Armour Del pf (7)	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
125	109	Armour Ill pf (1½g)	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	72½	72½	72½	72½
22⅛	8⅜	Artloom Corp	54	53¾	54	53½
17⅜	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	16	15¾	16	16
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	14¾	14⅜	14½	15⅛
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	74½	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
35¾	21⅜	Atl-Coast Line	101⅜	101	101⅜	101
18½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	25	23⅜	23½	24
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Gulf & WI pf	13⅜	12½	13⅝	12½
30⅛	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	15½	15½	15½	..
54¼	27⅜	Atlas Truck (.1¼)	29¼	29	29	29⅛
35	4⅜	Auburn Auto	18	18	18	..
		Aviation Corp Del	31¾	30¼	30½	31
			5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾

—D—

93¼	75⅜	Davega St (.30f)	8	8	8	..
89¼	52	Deere & Co	79	77¾	78½	..
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
36	19½	Deisel W G (.50f)	24½	23⅝	24½	24½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	42	40	40¾	39¾
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17	15½	15½	16¼
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1⅓f)	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	56¼	41½	42	42
56¼	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	75¾	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	58	54	56¾	53⅞
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	58	56½	56½	57
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	33½	33½	33½	33½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	143¾	141½	141½	143⅞
			129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	163½	163½	163½	..
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	164	164	164	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32½	32¾	33
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	36
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11¼	11	11	11⅛
7⅜	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6⅛

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	May 18	May 16
16⅜	6⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	6⅝	6½	6½	..
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	40½	40	40	..
69¼	32⅜	Iec Pow & L pf	55	55¾	54⅞	..
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2f)	63¾	62	62½	61¾
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal(h)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1	¾	¾	¾
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bld	2⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	6½	6½	6½	..
17⅝	11	Erie RR	13	13	13	12¾
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	13¼	12¾	12¾	12½
19	11¾	rie RR 2pf	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	..
18⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13	12½	13	..
40⅞	29	Evans Products	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	33½	31½	31½	33
			5¾	5¾	5¾	..

—F—

5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	..
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	13⅝	13	13	13½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	41½	40½	41	40
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	25	18¾	18¾	..
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	92	40½	40½	..
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm	12¼	7⅞	7⅞	..
12¼	7⅞	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	4½	2½	2½	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	25½	20½	20½	..
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	49½	38	38	..
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	33⅜	24⅞	24⅞	..
33⅜	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	104¾	100½	100½	..
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	48¾	40	40	..
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	11¾	4½	4½	..
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	38	30⅜	30⅜	..
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	35⅝	28½	28½	..
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	135	120	120	..
135	120	Freeport Tex pf (6)	75	47⅜	47⅜	..
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf				

—G—

18¼	11⅛	Gamewell	12½	12	12	..
12½	9	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
104½	97	Gen Am In pf ww (6)	103	103	103	..
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1)	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25½	25½	25½	..
14⅜	10⅜	Gen Baking (.60)	21½	11½	11½	11¼
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	..
11¾	7¾	Gen Bronze	8¼	8	8	..
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	26	25⅝	25⅝	24¾
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	81	81	81	..
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4f)	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¾
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38⅞	38½	38⅞	..
70½	59¾	Gen Gas & E A	2	2	2	2
120¾	117⅛	Gen Mills (3)	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
71	53⅞	Gen Mills pf (6)	119	118	118	..
8¾	5¾	Gen Motors (2f)	63⅜	62⅛	62½	62½
33⅜	18⅝	Gen Out Ad	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
8¾	6¾	Gen Out Ad A	32	32	32	..
60½	32½	Gen Realty	2¼	2	2¼	2
18⅜	15½	Gen Steel Cas pf	37	37	37	2¼
90	83	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	..
11⅜	6¾	Gillette S R pf (5)	83½	83½	83½	..
86½	56¼	Gimbel Bros	11¾	10	10	9¾
95½	44⅛	Gimbel Bros pf (26)	79⅝	70	79⅝	79
114½	105⅜	Glidden (2)	47¾	47½	47¾	..
10¼	7	Glidden pf (7)	106	106	106	106
21¾	15⅜	Gobel, Adolf	5	4⅜	5	5
23⅞	17½	Goebel Brew (.20*)	8¾	8½	8⅝	..
31⅞	21¾	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
99¾	87	Goodrich	20¾	20	20	20¼
12½	8½	Goodyear	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	26½
21⅜	21⅛	Goodyear Ipf (4)	93¼	93	93	93¼
6¾	2½	Gotham Silk Hos	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
23⅜	16	Graham-Paige	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
33½	28½	Grand Union ct	17⅛	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	1⅞	Grand Un pf (5g)	16½	15¾	15¾	..
42	32	Grant, W T (1.40)	3	3	3	3⅛
20½	16	Gt Nor Ry rts	31	30½	31	31½
39	31	Great Nor pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
28¾	22	Great Nor Ore (1)	36½	35¼	35¼	36½
80¼	48¾	Great West Sug (2.40)	37½	36¾	36⅞	36⅝
3½	1¾	Greyhound Corp	24⅝	24	24⅝	23⅝
39	26½	Guantanamo Sug	57	56½	57	56½
		Guan Sug pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			35	35	35	..

—H—

36⅛	35	Hack W pf A (3¾)	33	33	33	..
119	109½	Hamilton W pf (5g)	110	110	110	..
41⅝	30½	Harbison Walker (1f)	36	34¾	34¾	..
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	16	15¾	15¾	..
	4⅜	Hayes Body	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	130	130	130	..
44⅞	30½	Holland Furnace	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	33⅝
12	9	Hollander (½)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
37	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	34¾	34½	34¼	..
41	40	Houdaille Her A (2½)	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
33	22½	Houdailis Her B (1½)	24	24	24	23⅞
75	65½	Household Fin pf (3f)	77¾	74⅞	74⅞	..
12¼	6¾	Houston Oil vtc	9	8¾	8¾	..
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3f)	52⅜	52¼	52¼	51⅜
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	15	14¾	14¾	14½

Business and Industry

Foreign Dollar Bonds Now in Default Total $1,825,000,000

Commerce and Finance

Steel Trade Sees Gradual Recession Of Seasonal Kind

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Not only are steel operations declining slowly, but indications now are that the decline will continue until the rate is down at least to 50 per cent by the middle of the summer. Optimism in the trade seems to consist of the feeling that operations will not go below this level, apparently on the assumption that they will at least reach it.

One cause of this anticipated decline is merely seasonal, there being usually a recession between April and July, the year's lowest operating level usually being reached about that time. In addition it is expected that the current rate of automobile production will slow down substantially by that time.

Big Freight Car Demand

Equipment makers, whose products are turned out some time ahead of actual final assembly, are in some cases already beginning to curtail in anticipation of the working out of new models by the car makers. In addition rail orders have been somewhat disappointing recently. Failure of this demand to materialize as expected is offset, however, by the swelling volume for freight cars.

Iron Age reports that "the year's car awards (to date) have amounted to 13,300 units, compared with scarcely 1500 in the corresponding 1935 period. Bids are in for 5900 cars more and inquiries for 5800 are before the trade. Thus car orders in the first five months will total 25,000, or more than in any full year since 1930.

The most convincing signal of receding operations remains, however, the continued weakness in scrap steel. After a decline the previous week of 71 cents the Iron Age composite scrap price dropped another 41 cents last week to $13.42, only 9 cents above the year's low. Sharp declines have taken place in several districts.

No Price Rise Expected

A rumor that price increases for the third quarter would be announced by June 1, when books open for July delivery, is not taken seriously in the trade. Such an announcement in the second quarter of 1934 had a most unfortunate rebound on the trade, being followed at the beginning of July by a drop in steel operations from around 60 per cent to 33 per cent and the rescinding of the increase.

A move to raise finished steel prices in the fourth quarter of 1935 similarly failed. Commodity prices are in a down-trend this year, and as the Iron Age remarked, "the steel industry realizes only too well that the laws of supply and demand cannot be flaunted."

The justification for the rise is given in increasing steel production costs, particularly for labor. Several big companies are considering giving their workers paid vacations, which are estimated to increase pay rolls by between 1 and 2 per cent, and social security costs, eventually running up as high as 9 per cent of the pay roll, are possible. On the other hand raw material costs are shrinking. Scrap, which constitutes half the raw material for most steel, is weak; ferrosilicon was recently cut $8 a ton, and a Supreme Court decision adverse to the Guffey Act may let coal prices down.

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DIVIDEND NO. 121
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of July, 1936, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business June 6, 1936. The books will not be closed.
HUGH J. FERRY, Secretary
Detroit, Michigan, May 13, 1936

Retail Advertising Gain Best for Year

By the Associated Press

Chicago, May 18

ADVERTISING AGE reported today that retail advertising in newspapers during the week ended May 9 was 8.3 per cent greater than the corresponding week of 1935, and that retail advertising in 65 reporting cities for the year to date was 8,251,370 lines greater than the same period in 1935.

For the week ended May 9, newspapers in the reporting cities carried 19,699,187 lines of retail display advertising, compared with 18,193,843 lines for the same week of 1935. This was by far the largest gain since the beginning of the year, the publication reported.

U. S. and Finland Sign Reciprocal Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The United States and Finland today signed a reciprocal trade agreement designed to expand their commercial relations.

The pact, marking the fourteenth to be negotiated by this Government with a foreign nation, was signed at the State Department by Secretary Hull and Eero Jarnefelt, Minister from Finland.

Details of the agreement temporarily were withheld, although the State Department said it would become effective for an initial period of three years 30 days after it is ratified by the two countries.

Present commercial relations between the United States and Finland are governed by a general treaty signed in Washington on Feb. 13, 1934, providing for unconditional most favored nation treatment toward the trade of each other.

The State Department announcement said the new agreement does not affect the rights and obligations under the 1934 accord but merely defines more precisely the meaning of most favored nation treatment in connection with new international trade practices.

International Match Preferred Benefited By Kreuger Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Participating preference shares of the International Match Corporation will benefit from the settlement proposed for the former Kreuger companies, it is revealed. Recognition is given to these preference shares in a triangular company arrangement by which the Swedish Match Company, the bankrupt estate of the International Match Company and of the Kreuger & Toll Company have given International Match preference stockholders the right to any amount received in excess of 20 kroner a share in the sale of 650,000 shares of Swedish Match Class B shares.

On the basis of current quotations of these shares, immediate sale would produce around 22 cents a share for International Match participating preference stock, less taxes and expenses. Since the right to the difference between the sales price and the 20 kroner runs to July 1, 1938, or for one year and 46 weeks after deposit of class B shares, whichever period is longer, any market recovery in the meantime would show greater benefits to the preference shareholders. A new British company is being formed to hold the preference shares.

Public Electric Sells 3¼ P. C. Bonds

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Public Electric & Gas Co. has sold to a group of eastern life insurance companies $25,000,000 bonds carrying a 3¼ per cent coupon with maturity in 30 years, it was announced today.

The transaction was effected at a private sale, similar to that made last year when the company sold $65,000,000 3½s to substantially the same buyers. Proceeds will be used for retirement of an issue of 4 per cent bonds on July 15.

The company is the principal operating unit of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

St. Paul Road's Largest Stockholders Are Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Voting trustees of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, held the largest amount of common and preferred shares of the road's stock in April, 1935, according to the company's report to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The 20 largest stockholders with their holdings were:

	Common	Prefer
Voting trustees	121,521	61,765
Director Gen'l of RRs		32,070
E. A. Pierce & Co.	10,479	19,059
Roosevelt & Son	17,454	4,870
Eric & Drevers	21,300	100
Thomson & McKinnon	6,914	14,140
Paine, Webber & Co.	10,929	9,325
Oregon Short Line		18,450
Charles Otis	15,000	3,000
Dutch Administration	12,650	5,050
J. S. Bache & Co	6,870	10,427
Post & Flagg	6,198	10,440
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.	8,700	4,325
Abraham & Co	800	11,405
Henry Clews & Co.	2,389	9,220
Arthur Lipper & Co	7,980	3,520
Dominick & Dominick	3,766	7,316
Frazier, Jelke & Co.	1,532	8,885
E. F. Hutton & Co.	4,912	5,495
Charles Pratt & Co.	3,600	6,600

The Missouri Pacific Railroad retained unchanged its holdings of 229,463 shares of common and 237,030 shares of preferred stock in the Texas & Pacific Railway in April, 1935, the latter company reported to the commission. Other common stock holdings follow:

	1935	1934
Lazard Freres	16,480	10,900
Grey & Wilmerding	9,210	18,400
Gude Winmill	6,910	6,910
Thomas F. Clabby	6,300	6,500
Lehman Brothers	6,200	5,700
W. J. Woolman	6,000	6,000
Bamberger Brothers	5,700	6,200
Jesup & Lamont	5,300	5,600
Moore & Schley	5,000	5,100

U. S. Loses Ground In Meeting Needs Of Silver Program

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Treasury calculations today disclosed that instead of making progress during the last few months, this country had lost ground in fulfilling the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act.

The law decreed the United States should buy silver until its stocks equaled one third of the Treasury's gold stocks or until the price of the metal reached $1.29 an ounce.

Today's Treasury calculations disclosed the stocks of the white metal on May 14 were only 20.7 per cent of gold, whereas mid-January calculations showed the ratio to be between 22 and 23 per cent.

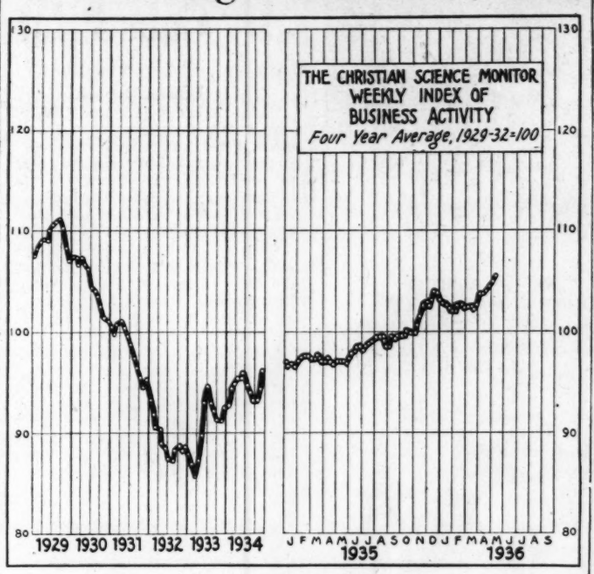
As accurately as can be estimated, present stocks of silver amount to $2,139,826,010 as of the close of business on May 14. Officials said this figure was arrived at by assuming the $314,933,200 of silver bullion, cost value, carried on the Treasury's daily balance sheet, was purchased at an average price of 60 cents an ounce. By this assumption, it would have a total value of $637,166,379 when written up to the statutory price of $1.29 an ounce.

Gold stocks on May 14 amounted to $10,323,458,779, indicating a necessary base of $3,441,000,000 under provisions of the silver act. Thus, $1,302,000,000 more of silver is needed, or 1,009,300,000 more ounces at $1.29 an ounce.

The latest official announcement by the Treasury disclosed a total of 834,112,000 ounces of silver had been purchased in fulfillment of the purchase act. This was on last Jan. 17 when stocks of gold in this country amounted to $10,154,904,511. Since that time gold stocks have risen $169,000,000.

Present silver stocks consist of the following: $1,194,933,644 of silver assets, consisting of silver and silver dollars; $6,665,077 of subsidiary silver coin; $38,146,421 of standard silver dollars outside the Treasury; $322,653,288 of subsidiary silver outside the Treasury; $361,200 of silver bullion calculated at its recoinage value, and $637,166,379 of silver bullion in the Treasury.

Monitor Index of Business At New High Since June, 1930



Continuation of the improvement in general business activity evidenced in recent weeks was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index, which advanced for the week ended May 9 to the highest point since June, 1930 The index advanced to 105.5 (prel.) on May 9, compared with 105.1 on May 2 and 97.1 on May 11, 1935.

Bank debits outside New York City, electric power production, and miscellaneous freight carloadings, the three components of the weekly index, all registered advances for the week when adjustments had been made for seasonal variation. The gain in the reported date for bank debits exceeded seasonal expectations and carried the index to the highest figure since October, 1931. Preliminary estimates of data for the past week, however, indicate that there has been a sharp drop in the series. Miscellaneous car loadings declined, but the decrease was less than usual and the adjusted figures show a slight increase.

The advance in the kilowatt-hour series to new high levels is accounted for a to considerable extent by the expansion in the domestic use of electric appliances, extremely warm weather necessitating a greater use of current for 8,000,000 refrigerators over the country. All geographic regions but two, the Pacific coast and central industrial districts, reported larger increases over the previous year than the week before. The gains in some of the sections, particularly the middle Atlantic and central industrial regions, are regarded as especially encouraging.

Still prominent among the other indicators of business activity, which are represented, though indirectly, in the index, are the automobile and steel production series. Cram's estimates for the latest week show an output of 117,156 motorcars, compared with 118,786 units the previous week. Though there has been some recession from the peak figures of a few weeks ago, continued good sales point to a maintenance of a high level of output for some time at least.

The peak in the steel industry, it is generally believed, has also been passed and it is expected in the trade that operations will continue to slide off for a number of weeks to come. There appears to be some difference of opinion as to whether operations will take a substantial slump in July or whether by that time the slow decline already begun will be leveling out. Demand from the motor industry is still vigorous and railroad requirements, especially for freight car construction, are an important factor. However, the price of steel scrap is not favorable and the Iron Age states that "the almost inevitable summer slump is forecast by the trend of scrap quotations."

Retail trade showed marked gains in many sections of the country. Unsettled weather in some areas in the West has retarded sales to a certain extent. Favorable weather in the Southwest has removed the fear of drought and farmers are anticipating bumper crops, and trade is picking up in the small communities around.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	May 9,* 1936	May 2, 1936	May 11 1935
Combined index	105.5	105.1	97.1
Bk. depits outside NYC	97.3	96.9	93.7
Elec. power produced	120.7	120.1	105.6
Carloadings, misc.	98.4	98.3	92.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Opinion is unusually divided in the Street over the market's rise last week, which even helped bring the price of Stock Exchange seats back to $110,000 from the previous 1936 low of $100,000. The market is evidently at a testing point. Some think the rally was merely a secondary upturn in an intermediate downtrend in a major uptrend—in short, a jiggle. Others think it marks resumption of long-term uptrend.

Volume continued very small, many traders stayed home, board rooms were comparatively empty, and there was more interest in such technicalities of the Street's domestic life as the stock exchange elections, the raising of the call money rate, the delisting of foreign issues, and the dissolution of the Acceptance Council, than in the stock market. The principal news item to get credit for the rally was the obvious parliamentary plight into which the corporate undivided profits tax has fallen. The Frazier-Lemke bill really influenced the market only slightly as it was not expected to pass anyway. The rumored steel price increase was not taken seriously.

Effect of Regulation U

The raising of the call money rate from ¾ per cent to 1 per cent, with corresponding increase in the time money rate to 1¼ per cent, was an unexpected but logical aftermath of the inauguration on May 1 of the new Regulation U margin requirements for banks' loans to brokers. All brokers' loans in effect before May 1 are free from the new requirement of a 40 per cent margin, the banks having formerly lent as high as 80 per cent (i. e., required a margin of only 20 per cent). But if a broker pays off one of these loans and then reborrows, or switches his loan from one bank to another, his loan becomes subject to the stricter requirements. The pre-Regulation U loans are thus frozen in. It was pie therefore for the banks to raise the rate.

From the end of 1933 to last spring the banks pegged the rate at 1 per cent, but with the Street up to its knees in idle short-term funds, a black market in cut rate call money developed. Such cannot now happen, for if the broker shifts, the new rules hit him. Last spring the banks cut their rates to ¼ per cent to drive out the price cutters, and raised it to ¾ per cent last fall to pay the costs of lending. The banks, hard-pressed to turn a profit with interest rates generally so low and operating costs increased by recent legislation, justify the raise by pointing to the added bookkeeping costs imposed by regulation U.

Money Rates Strengthening

The banks are also apparently working toward a higher return on the money they advance to the U. S. Treasury by the purchase of discount bills. They claim that they cannot break even at less than ¼ per cent, but bills have been recently purchased at a discount equal to only 1-12 per cent per annum, or about $67 per month per $1,000,000. There has been a mysterious shrinkage in the bidding for bills recently, and the discount rate has moved up slowly, taking a little jump last Monday, the day the call money increase was announced, to 0.151 per cent. The increase had no apparent effect on Treasury bond-prices, which registered several new highs last week. However, the question of whether a definite turn in long-term interest rates is at hand is much discussed in the Street.

A brochure just published by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association on money rates received much attention. Entitled "The Probable Duration of this Low Interest Rate Period," and written under direction of Leonard P. Ayres, it draws the conclusion that "even with continued business recovery, and good progress toward budget balancing, and the refunding of most of the short-term Federal debt, bank interest rates may be expected to continue at low levels intermediate between those now prevailing and those we formerly considered as normal, unless Federal action is taken to reduce excess reserves, or unless prices in general rise far above present levels." This sounds like a banker's way of saying that the turn has come.

Seek Small Loans Business

National City's surprise announcement of a cut in its rate on personal loans from 6 per cent to 4 per cent further thickens a tangled plot. Looking for more business, the commercial banks within the last year have cast hungry eyes to the small-loan business, hitherto the domain of the Morris Plan and similar banks. The national banks claimed there was nothing in their charters against such departments and many here recently started or planned to start such departments.

The state banks jealously claimed to have the same rights as the national banks and followed suit, meantime asking the State Banking Superintendent to clarify the situation. Result, a law passed at Albany this session giving the state banks such permission but containing a joker requiring them to publish their "true interest rate," which on a nominal 6 per cent loan is about 12 per cent. Meantime, National City has been in the business since 1928. The publicity gained in its recent 4 per cent announcement will make hard going for the other local banks just preparing to cut in on the business, but required, in the case of state-chartered banks, to call a 4 per cent rate by its true name.

Foreign Registrations End

The foreign security registration fiasco wound up on Friday, the 15th, with 43 foreign issues failing to get in under the tape and being stricken from listing by the Exchange. The Securities Act of 1934 required registration of all listed issues, with essential information. The SEC postponed this requirement for foreign issues from July 1, 1935, to December 31, then to March 31, 1936, and then to May 15 in the hope of getting in as many registration statements as possible, and simplified the requirements to the point where little more was asked than can be gotten out of the standard investors' manuals on foreign issues.

Despite a last minute rush some $226,000,000 face value of issues will have to go to the bush-leagues and be traded over the counter. Recent SEC announcement that 91 per cent of the issues had registered was an over-statement, since the 91 per cent was calculated on market instead of face values and so capitalized the fact that largest proportion of non-registrants was among the defaulted issues.

Dissolution of the 17-year old American Acceptance Council was an indirect result of the current large volume of banks' excess reserves, which has made it cheaper to finance through straight commercial loans than by the accepting of trade bills. In the heyday of the acceptance market, the Council under Mr. Robert H. Bean did yeoman educational service.

Los Angeles County Crop Income in '35 Totals $49,836,400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 18—Crop values in this county soared to $49,836,400 last year, according to Harold J. Ryan, agricultural commissioner.

The f. o. b. value was $3,585,000 larger than in 1934, and was the highest for any year since 1931, when it was $52,500,000.

Citrus returns for the crop year ended Oct. 31, 1935, were $24,014,800, or $50,000 less than in 1934. Lower prices offset increased production, the commissioner pointed out.

Lemons, valued at $5,923,000, showed an 18 per cent income decrease. Lemon carlot shipments totaled 4513, while oranges and grapefruit hit 16,224.

A large increase in the walnut harvest brought an f. o. b. value of $1,540,000, approximately the same as in 1934

The largest avocado crop on record, 90 per cent larger than the previous year, brought returns of $303,100, compared with $191,255 the year before.

Higher prices for almost all vegetables brought a 32 per cent rise over 1934. Truck and market garden crops were valued at almost $10,000,000.

The f. o. b. value of celery alone was $1,979,600, almost $775,000 more than in 1934.

Apricots, almonds, peaches, honey and beeswax showed sharp rises over 1934.

Carlton M. Higbie Forms Brokerage Firm in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 18—The Carlton M. Higbie Corporation has been formed to do an underwriting and general investment business in this city. Carlton M. Higbie was formerly president and chairman of the board of Keane, Higbie & Co., and recently retired as partner in the Detroit Stock Exchange house of Alison & Co.

Associated with Mr. Higbie as vice-president and treasurer will be Duncan J. McNabb, former president and treasurer of Keane, Higbie & Co., and as secretary, E. J. Garvey, who has been associated with Mr. Higbie for the past 15 years.

Aggregate Default Of Foreign Dollar Bonds Is 34 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Of the 40 countries represented in foreign dollar bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1935, 24 have one or more issues in default, with service impaired in one way or another on 174 separate foreign dollar loans, according to the second annual report of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.

The aggregate amount in default either as to interest or sinking fund payments or both was $1,825,403,600, or 34 per cent of the $5,345,449,590 of foreign dollar bonds outstanding.

The report shows that last year there were two committees formed by the council to deal with defaulted bond situations, one with Chile, and the other for bonds of the Mortgage Bank of Chile.

It expects to form a committee soon for Chilean municipal bonds and for bonds of the State of Ceara, Brazil.

Defaults have been the heaviest by far in the dollar bonds of Latin-American countries. Of $1,538,431,980 of these obligations, $1,251,889,000, or 81.15 per cent, are in default in some way. Of the $1,489,553,200 of outstanding dollar bonds of European countries, $567,614,600, or 38 per cent are impaired as to debt service, according to the report.

Table Shows Defaults

The following table shows the amounts outstanding and in default and the percentages, of the four major groups of foreign dollar bonds:

	Amount Outstanding	Amount in Default	Percentage in Default
Latin America	$1,538,431	$1,251,889	81.15
Europe	1,489,553	567,614	38.00
Far East	531,537	5,500	1.00
Canada	1,785,891	400	.02
Total	$5,345,449	$1,825,403	34.00

The predominance of defaults in the Latin-American bonds is emphasized by the fact that the obligations of 14 of the 15 countries which have dollar bonds outstanding are impaired as to service in some way, representing 68.52 per cent of all the foreign dollar bonds in default, whereas, of the 21 European nations with dollar loans outstanding, only eight have issues on which interest is in default.

Because of this situation negotiations of the council have been directed largely toward the Latin-American countries in an effort to bring forth at least partial, or satisfactory, resumption of debt service. In its report the council says it still believes that the time is not propitious for making long-term permanent debt settlements.

Settlement Now Prejudicial

"World economic conditions at this time are still so unsettled and unfavorable," it states, "that a permanent settlement made at this time on the basis of present financial and economic conditions would be found to be most unfavorable to the bondholders and also contrary to the best interests of the debtor governments."

The status of outstanding foreign dollar bonds as to defaults, is given in the report, as well as partial debt service and the texts of documents affecting bond payments, and review is given in detail the council's negotiations in 1935. Particular notice is given to Argentina, and Costa Rica.

Extensive material is given on the revenues, expenditures, public debt, foreign trade and the percentage of the expenditures in the various countries used for servicing external debts. An apparently complete indifference on the part of several governments toward trying to resume service on their external debts, in spite of financial and economic improvement, is shown in an analysis of statistical material.

Construction Awards Show Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Engineering construction awards totaled $30,257,000 during the past week, according to Engineering News-Record, of which $5,440,000 is for private construction and $24,817,000 for public. Of the public, $3,201,000 is federal and $21,616,000 state and municipal. Both private and state and municipal classifications are lower this week than last due to a dearth of large projects. Private awards this week are lower than for the corresponding week a year ago but public awards are more than double the volume last year. Corresponding values a year ago are: total, $21,680,000; private, $9,688,000; public, $11,992,000; federal, $1,461000; state and municipal, $10,531,000.

Sewage awards and earthwork, irrigation and drainage are both higher this week, but other classes of work are lower. The volume for the week by classes of work is: sewerage, $2,931,000; earthwork, irrigation and drainage, $2,490,000; industrial buildings, $1,492,000; commercial buildings, $3,287,000; public buildings, $4,101,000; bridges, $2,366,000; streets and roads, $9,269,000; waterworks, $931,000; unclassified, $3,390,000.

Anaconda Copper Reports Increase in Net Income

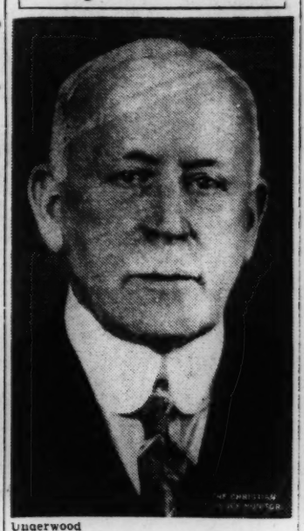
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Net income of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and subsidiaries for the three months ended with March valed $2,808,320, according to a preliminary Consolidated statement, after interest, expenses, estimated United States and foreign income taxes, provision for depreciation and obsolescence and for depletion of coal mines, timber lands, phosphate deposits and clay lands but before deducting depletion of metal mines. The income equals 32 cents a share on 8,674,338 shares of capital stock outstanding.

For the corresponding period last year consolidated net income was $2,350,721, or 27 cents a share.

The statement is based in part on estimates and is subject to year-end adjustments.

Foreign Trade Booster



Underwood

James A. Farrell
Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council

U. S. Bills Nations For $1,000,000,000 Due on War Debts

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—"Please remit" notes for more than $1,000,000,000 due and payable on June 15, were in preparation for transmittal to 13 European nations in the American Government's semiannual effort to collect war debts.

Treasury officials estimated that the debtor nations, already $971,255,092, in default had installments totaling $193,256,154 falling due next month.

Although Leon Blum, Popular Front leader and probable next Premier of France has hinted that his Government would reconsider the debt question when it assumes office June 2. Officials here remained pessimistic that any of the debtors except Finland would pay next month's installments.

Finland has established a record of paying in full and is expected to make its June payment of $164,315 on time.

Payments due June 15 are:

Great Britain, $85,670,765; France, $74,787,725; Italy, $15,641,593; Belgium, $9,142,453; Czechoslovakia, $1,682,812; Estonia, $322,850; Finland, $164,315; Hungary, $37,410; Latvia, $134,883; Poland, $4,039,039; Rumania, $1,648,750, and Yugoslavia, $350,000.

The grand total of war debts exceeds $13,000,000,000, but most of this will not fall due for years to come.

Foreign nations now owe the United States $13,670,087,391.28 in debts chiefly contracted during or immediately after the World War.

The latest Treasury compilation lists the amounts as follows:

Armenia	$21,509,408.26
Austria	23,898,429.72
Belgium	423,479,692.37
Czechoslovakia	165,483,256.97
Estonia	18,969,792.79
Finland	8,544,349.71
France	4,041,152,328.53
Great Britain	4,950,595,301.20
Greece	33,281,866.01
Germany	4,278,340,010.00
Hungary	2,189,303.19
Italy	2,014,065,749.13
Latvia	7,807,809.81
Lithuania	6,985,255.55
Nicaragua	451,386.26
Poland	237,390,982.53
Rumania	63,925,133.26
Russia	356,481,985.04
Yugoslavia	61,625,000.00

Associated Gas Shows Small Net In 1935 Report

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries, public utility holding concern with main properties in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, reported in a preliminary condensed statement a balance of $308,813 for 1935 after charges, compared with a deficit of $179,902 in 1934.

J. I. Mange, president, said that more than $196,000,000, or 74 per cent of the company debentures have been exchanged by holders for the new debentures under the plan which was inaugurated in May, 1933.

This, Mr. Mange said, resulted in an annual interest saving of more than $3,000,000. "Up to the present," he added, "the company has had little cash benefit from this saving because of the expenses involved in carrying out the plan."

New properties acquired in eastern states during 1935 "add about $19,000,000 annually to the system's gross revenues, and increase by 20 per cent the number of customers it serves," the report said.

American Radiator Shows Sharp Increase in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—The American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation and its subsidiary and affiliated companies report net profit for the 12 months ended on March 31 of $3,504,352 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock of the parent company, the earnings equaled 31 cents a share on 10,039,719 shares of common stock, excluding 118,651 held in the treasury.

For the year ended on Dec. 31, 1935, net profit, after similar allowances, was $2,798,860, or 24 cents a common share.

Gross sales in the first three months of this year were $24,666,445, against $18,763,023 in the same period of 1935. Because of the seasonal trend, sales in the first quarter average approximately 18 per cent of the year's gross sales, the company stated.

Farrell Says Full Prosperity Rests On Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Foreign trade week, emphasizing the importance which import and export commerce occupies in the economic fabric of the United States and especially in the affairs of New York, its largest port, began here today with a warning from James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, that prosperity for America necessitates restoration of her markets overseas.

Speaking to prominent industrialists assembled at the Astor Hotel for a world trade meeting sponsored by 75 civic and commercial organizations, Mr. Farrell decried the revival of a popular notion "that imports are an unmitigated evil and that national prosperity can be restored and maintained on strictest lines of self-sufficiency."

Foreign Trade Necessary

"While our home market is of first importance, and while our foreign trade does not occupy for us the dominating position of our economic life which it holds for countries like the United Kingdom and some European nations, this does not imply that our overseas trade is of negligible concern," he said.

"We suffered more than most countries by the collapse of world trade. It is obvious that our complete economic recovery is bound up with the restoration of these foreign markets. The combined resources of the United States are insufficient to effect this complete rehabilitation of our economic life without expansion to normal levels of our foreign trade."

Mr. Farrell praised the reciprocal trade agreements act as an instrument through which the United States had made its own commercial policy "a safe guide for the rest of the world and an important influence in effecting a removal of the obstacles which hinder the more rapid expansion of international commerce," stressing that tariff revision concerns not only a nation itself, but all other countries with whom it trades.

"Unfavorable repercussions in other countries as a result of unilateral tariff changes have emphasized the need of substituting cooperation in international trade for arbitrary individual action in matters affecting the regulation of imports," he said.

Pleads for Multilateral Pacts

"The United States has given a lead in this direction by abstaining from exercising pressure on countries with whom we have an unfavorable balance of trade. We have taken the position that there is only one way out of the tangle of world trade obstructions created by bilateral and exclusive commercial agreements, and that is a return to the principle of multilateral trading. The 13 trade agreements completed by the Department of State are in conformity with these ideas and give promise of creating a momentum in world trade recovery, by which all nations will ultimately benefit."

Answering the argument that trade agreements encourage an increase of competitive imports and thereby deprive American workmen of employment, Mr. Farrell stressed that when imports have been largest, times were most prosperous.

Observance of foreign trade week was to continue here and throughout the nation until Saturday, May 23. Started in 1929 on the Pacific coast, the program gained nationwide status under the sponsorship of the United States Chamber of Commerce last year, when the first national observance was held.

California

For a care-free vacation that's a perfect blend of luxurious travel, big city glamour, romance of far-away lands, and the beauty of mountain, sea and forest—*go to California.* Extra treats this summer include San Diego Fair and, en route, a side trip to Boulder Dam. Go one way and return another. Take advantage of the very low round trip fares offered this summer in coaches, tourist and standard sleeping cars.

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Cubs Have Not Been Clicking, Says Grimm—New British Golf Champion Certain

Wanda Morgan, Mrs. Vare Lose In Round One

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 18 (AP)—Wanda Morgan, the defending champion, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, the American champion, and two other U. S. players were eliminated in the first round of the British women's golf championship play.

Mrs. Vare, who was among the favorites, was defeated by another American Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., 5 and 3. After being 2 down at the turn, Mrs. Vare blew up on the last nine while Miss Glutting, driving far and well, never gave her a chance to get even.

Bows to Miss Newell

The defeat of Miss Morgan was not so much of an upset. She was beaten by Bridget Newell, the youthful English barrister, who won the medal in the qualifying round. The score in this match was 3 and 1, and it was featured by Miss Morgan's great comeback on the last nine after being 4 down at the turn.

Miss Morgan won the twelfth when Miss Newell three-putted, and she holed a 45-foot putt at the fifteenth for another win, but Miss Newell played the sixteenth and seventeenth in birdies to close the match out.

The other Americans who survived were Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews, Coral Gables, Fla., who defeated Mrs. Grant White, Great Britain, 4 and 3; Patty Berg, Minneapolis, who trounced Marjorie Barron, Great Britain, 6 and 5; Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., who defeated Doris Park, Great Britain, 4 and 3; and Mrs. Leona Cheney, Los Angeles, who thumped Mrs. Helen Holm, Great Britain, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Hill Loses

In addition to Mrs. Vare, the other two Americans who were eliminated were Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth, Tex., who was beaten by Mrs. Mrs. H. W. Newton, 4 and 2, and Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, who lost to Molly Gourlay, veteran British player, 3 and 2.

This leaves five Americans to play in the second round tomorrow morning. A third round will be played tomorrow afternoon, reducing the field to eight, and two other rounds will be played on Wednesday, cutting the field to the finalists, who will play 36 holes for the title on Thursday.

Two matches between Britishers attracted unusual attention today. In one, Mrs. J. B. Walker defeated her Curtis Cup teammate, Jessie Walker, 2 and 1, and in the other, Diana Fishwick, the 1930 British women's champion, defeated Isabella Rieben, 1 up.

Miss Fishwick was 4 up on Miss Rieben with five holes to go, but the Welsh star carried her to the final green and barely missed a 10-footer there to square the match.

R. I. State Victor; B. U. Surprises

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Winning five events and scoring in all but three, Rhode Island State romped to its third successive eastern intercollegiate track and field championship here yesterday rolling up 62 1-6 points.

Boston University, dominating the sprints, was a surprising second with 23 points. Then came Colby, 20; Middlebury 17; Massachusetts State 14½; Tufts 11; Vermont 10; Trinity 4½; Connecticut State 2 and Worcester Tech 1.

Four meet records were broken and one tied. Rowe of Rhode Island shattered the discus and hammer marks; Ken MacFayden of Middlebury lowered the 880 record; Bob Bolivar of Boston University clipped the 220-yard dash standard, while Al Hicks, also of the Terriers tied the 100-yard dash mark.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
The First Romantic Musical in 100% TECHNICOLOR
"DANCING PIRATE"
with CHARLES COLLINS
FRANK MORGAN, STEFFI DUNA

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
One Week MON. MAY 25 Mats. Wed. Sat.
Katharine CORNELL
in Bernard Shaw's
SAINT JOAN
Arthur Byron, Maurice Evans, Charles Waldron, Eduardo Ciannelli, George Coulouris
Seats Now Opera House & Downtown Ticket Office at Shubert Theatre

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
GYPSY NIGHT
Benefit Peter Bent Brigham Hospital
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Monday - Tuesday - Wednesday, May 18, 19, 20
GARY COOPER JEAN ARTHUR
"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
GEORGE BRENT GENEVIEVE TOBIN
"SNOWED UNDER"
HARVARD SQUARE KIRKland 4580

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"TRIAL BY JURY"
and "PINAFORE"
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Sale. and Mrs. 50c to $1.50. Orch. $1.50 and $2.00. Matinees WED. and SAT., 50c to $1.50.

Home Town Hope —By Pap

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Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 17

Vaughan, Pirates	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Handley, Reds	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1
J. Martin, Cardinals	1
Camilli, Phillies	1
Kress, Senators	1
Simmons, Tigers	1
Werber, Red Sox	1
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	1
Solters, Browns	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Trosky, Indians	8
Dickey, Yankees	7
Camilli, Phillies	6

League Totals

American	132
National	121
Total	253

College Baseball Results

Amherst 7, Springfield 3.
Bloomsburg 19, Shippensburg 8.
Boston 4, Clark 3.
Bowdoin 5, Maine 3.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Temple 1.
Chicago 4, Indiana 3.
Coast Guard 12, Worcester P. I. 2.
Colby 5, Bates 5.
Colgate 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Columbia 5, Dartmouth 3.
Columbia 5, Dartmouth 2.
Conn. State 11, Rensselaer P. I. 8.
Cortland 4, E. Stroudsburg 2.
Dickinson 8, Gettysburg 0.
Fordham 27, Army 11.
Haverford 9, Swarthmore 2.
Hillsdale 12, Manchester 0.
Holy Cross 15, Harvard 4.
Illinois 3, Michigan 2.
Iowa State 12, River Falls 2.
Kansas State 4, Missouri 3.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 2.
L. I. U. 10, Brooklyn 0.
Louisiana Tech 13, Purdue 6.
Lowell T. S. 9, Upsula 8.
Luther 9, Nebraska 1.
Maryland 8, North Carolina 2.
Michigan 9, Illinois 3.
Michigan St. 19, Michigan N. 5.
Minnesota 12, Northwestern 5.
Missouri 10, Kansas State 6.
Moravian 9, Penn M. C. 2.
New Hampshire 9, Vermont 3.
N. Y. U. 2, Manhattan 1.
Norwich 7, Middlebury 2.
Notre Dame 2, Ohio State 1.
Oregon 4, Idaho 2.
Penn A. C. 19, Ursinus 7.
Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8.
Penn State 23, Syracuse 2.
Providence 5, Brown 0.
Savage 6, Nassau C. C. 0.
Seton Hall 6, St. John's 2.
Tufts 14, Mass. State 3.
Union 15, Hamilton 0.
W. & L. 17, Navy 6.
Washington C. 10, Delaware 5.
West Maryland 9, Mt. St. Mary's 5.
Williams 8, Wesleyan 3.
Wisconsin 10, Iowa 8.
Yale 4, Cornell 1.

College Track Results

Army 96⅖, N. Y. U. 29½.
Brigham Young 67, Utah State 31.
Brown 70½, M. I. T. 64½.
C. C. N. Y. 68, St. John's 58.
Chicago 63½, Northwestern 62⅔.
Cornell 104, Pennsylvania 31.
Denver 73, Colorado 67.
Harvard 77½, Dartmouth 57½.
Holy Cross 94, Boston C. 41.
Illinois 92, Purdue 39.
Iowa 66⅔, Minnesota 59½.
Maine 70, New Hampshire 39, Bates 26.
Montana S. U. 86½, Montana S. C. 41.
Northeastern 71½, Springfield 63½.
Notre Dame 72½, Navy 53½.
Penn Charter 60, Girard 30.
Penn State 76, Syracuse 59.
Savage 53, L. I. U. 28.
Temple 80, Colgate 49.
Washington St. 69, Washington 62.
Wisconsin 66⅔, Ohio State 59½.
Yale 67½, Princeton 67½.

Northeastern Wins Track Meet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Getting the majority of their points in the running events, Northeastern University track representatives scored a 71½-to-63½ victory over Coach Jack Rothacher's boys at Pratt Field here Saturday. Al Hakanson, who still has another year of competition ahead of him at Northeastern, featured the meeting by copping first places in four events, namely the two dashes and 120 high and 220 low hurdles.

Singles Are Postponed

VIENNA, May 18 (AP)—The concluding singles matches of the second-round Davis Cup encounter between Austria and Poland were postponed yesterday because of rain. Austria led, 2—1, after Saturday's doubles victory.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Where BOSTON BUSINESS GOES HOME TO LUNCH
THOMPSON'S SPA

Mays Covers Speedway Course With an Average of 119.644 M.H.P.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18 (AP)—Rex Mays, heavy footed youngster from California, again proved his mastery over the Indianapolis motor speedway Saturday, at least for 25 miles, by winning the pole position for the second consecutive time for the 500-mile automobile race to be run May 30.

His average was 119.644 miles per hour.

The boy from the Golden Coast, whom master drivers of other days say is the best of the present racers on the local track, was not quite as fast as a year ago, the scanty gasoline allowance causing him to hold down his powerful four-cylinder speedster. Only 2.5 gallons of gasoline were allowed for the trials. He averaged 120.736 miles per hour a year ago.

Babe Stapp of Los Angeles, a veteran in 500-mile racing, was the next fastest driver of the day. He urged his four cyinder front drive car around the 2½-mile brick and asphalt course at 118.945 miles per hour.

George Connors, of San Bernardino, Calif., in another four cylinder rear drive; Cliff Bergere, Los Angeles; and Chet Miller, of Detroit, also qualified for the race. Connors averaged 116.269 miles per hour, Bergere 113.377 and Miller 117.675 miles an hour.

Deacon Litz, of Dubois, Penna., the biggest man in major racing from a weight standpoint, crowded his 240 pounds behind the wheel of his car and raced it the 25 miles at 115.328 miles per hour only to find at the finish that he had used two and one-half pints of gasoline over the allowed amount. He has two more chances to qualify his car.

Mays, in winning the pole position, turned one lap at an average speed of 121.065 miles per hour. It was made in his fifth lap.

Motor trouble took Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., winner of the 1928 and 1933 races off the track after he had travelled 13 miles of the 25-mile test. He averaged 114 miles per hour while running. He pulled up because he was not satisfied with the performance of his speedster.

Greater Boston Golf

Today

New England P. G. A. 36-hole amateur-pro tournament at Pawtucket Golf Club.

W. G. A. final team matches—Southern vs. The Country Club at The Country Club, Central vs. Middlesex at Oakley, Northern vs. Midland at Weston.

Newspaper—Men's Golf Association at Belmont Spring.

Tuesday

N. E. Graphic Arts Associates at Kernwood.

Boston Four-Ball League matches—Charles River at Weston, Commonwealth at Brae Burn, Woodland at Wellesley, Country Club at Oakley, Winchester at Wollaston.

Entries close for Bay State women's championship.

Wednesday

Four-ball medal play tournament at Oakley Country Club.

W. G. A. medal play tournament for Class C and D players at Commonwealth.

University Club tournament at Unicorn.

Entries close for state open championship.

Thursday

Medal play tournament at Brae Burn.

Four-ball medal play tournament at Oakley.

Twilight league matches—Weston at Winchester, Commonwealth at Brae Burn, Charles River at Wellesley.

Friday

Qualifying round for state women's championship at Salem Country Club.

Medal play tournament at Brae Burn.

M. G. A. open at Wildwood.

Entries close for N. E. Interscholastic championship.

Saturday

M. G. A. open at Wildwood.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	9	.700
Boston	20	11	.645
Cleveland	17	11	.607
Chicago	12	12	.500
Detroit	14	14	.500
Washington	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	10	17	.370
St. Louis	5	24	.172

Results May 16

Washington 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 8, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 10, Boston 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.

Results May 17

Boston 8, Chicago 7.
New York 8, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 8, Washington 7.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 6, M. I. T. 3.
Assumption 8, Conn. State 1.
Bates 8, Colby 1.
Bloomsburg 7, Shippensburg 2.
Harvard 9, Yale 6.
Iowa 6, Iowa State 0.
Michigan State 8, Michigan 1.
Minnesota 5, Winona T. 1.
Northwestern 6, Illinois 0.
Ohio State 8, Notre Dame 1.
Pennsylvania 8, Lehigh 1.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 2.
Providence 5, Muhlenberg 1.
Syracuse 6, Colgate 3.
Tufts 7, Worcester P. I. 0.
Union 8, Rochester 1.
Western Maryland 7, St. John's 2.

College Polo Results

Army 10, Harvard 9.
Iowa State 7, Ohio State 5.
Penn M. C. 7, Fort Hoyle 6.
Princeton 15, Cornell 0.
Yale 19, Farmington Valley 7.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 22, N. Y. All-Stars 3.

College Golf Title Won by Turnesa

By displaying championship form through 36 holes of golf, Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross carded scores of 71 and 70, one under par for the day, to walk away with the New England intercollegiate title at the Oakley Country Club Saturday.

Lyn Lardner of Harvard, defending champion, fell before Turnesa's perfect golf by seven strokes. The Crimson senior turned in scores of 73-75, and was somewhat consoled to take runner-up honors.

In the team play Holy Cross came through to top Harvard in the play-off for team title. The Crusaders aggregated 307 as against the Crimson's 315. The scores:

Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross	71	70	141
Lyn Lardner, Harvard	73	75	148
J. R. Kelly, Norwich	75	77	152
C. B. Round, Brown	76	77	153
Gerry Anderson, Holy Cross	76	77	153
Paul McGrady, B. C.	78	78	156
R. C. Hunter, Harvard	78	78	156
Fred Olson, Harvard	78	79	157
George Enos, Harvard	78	79	157
Bob Reidy, Holy Cross	81	78	159
Dave Burke, R. I.	83	76	159
Louis Wyman, New Hampshire	81	79	160
Frank Paglia, Holy Cross	80	81	162
R. D. Boardman, Harvard	83	79	162
George Hafeli, Holy Cross	79	84	163
R. C. Kellogg, Bowdoin	83	81	164
R. M. Ryan, Harvard	85	80	165
Dave Brown, R. I.	82	88	170
R. J. Ozol, M. I. T.	84	86	170
Don Prouty, Norwich	80	82	172
Peter Murphy, B. C.	90	85	175

Team Playoff

Holy Cross—Turnesa 71, Anderson 76, Hafeli 79, Reidy 81. Total—307.

Harvard—Lardner 73, Enos 78, Pierce 82, Mendelson 82. Total—315.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

MADISON, Wis.—Owens runs 100 yards in 9.3s., aided by wind, in Ohio State-Wisconsin dual meet; also takes 220-yard dash, 220-yard low hurdles and broad jump.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Towns breaks world record with 14.1s. for 120-yard high hurdles as Louisiana State scores 60½ points to retain southeastern Conference title.

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke scores 67½ points to win Southern Conference title.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Venzke runs mile in 4m. 14.2s., but Penn loses to Cornell, 104 to 31.

DUSSELDORF—Germany clinches victory over Hungary in second round Davis Cup by winning doubles.

DUBLIN—Ireland defeats Sweden 4—1 in second round of Davis Cup competition.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Cornell wins Carnegie Cup varsity race in record time of 9:01 3-5 for 1¾ miles, beating Princeton and Yale; also takes junior varsity and freshman races; Yale takes 150-pound race for Goldthwaite Cup from Harvard and Princeton, setting course record of 7:01 for Henley distance.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Navy defeats Pennsylvania in duel of eastern leaders for Adams Cup by ¼ length. Harvard and M. I. T. trail. Navy Jayvees and Harvard freshmen win.

ITHACA, N. Y. — Cornell 150-pounders beat Dartmouth Rowing Club eight by five lengths in Dartmouth's first race since 1875.

SOUTHPORT, Eng.—Bridget Marshall leads qualifiers for British women's golf championship with 152. Patty Berg and Mrs. Goldthwaite tie for fifth with 156 as all American Curtis Cup players qualify.

INDIANAPOLIS — Rex Mays fastest of eight qualifiers for 500-mile auto race, averaging 119.644 miles an hour.

FRESNO, Calif.—Three world relay records fall in West Coast relays; San Francisco Olympic Club runs distance medley in 10:10; Southern California teams run mile in 3:11:6 and quarter mile in 40.7.

PARIS—France leads England 12-7 in international tennis team matches as Boussus upsets Perry and Austin loses to Boussus and Destremeau.

College Golf Results

Amherst 4, Worcester P. I. 2.
Army 5½, Fordham 3½.
Indiana 10½, Purdue 7½.
Iowa State 17, Grinnell 1.
Michigan 12, Illinois 6.
Michigan St. 13½, Michigan Normal 5½.
Northwestern 15½, Ohio State 2½.
Virginia 17½, Navy 9½.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

Wide Open Flag Race Expected By Cubs Pilot

By Edwin Rumill

"With every club strengthened, particularly those in the second division, I expect a wide open race in the National League right down to the finish," remarked Charlie Grimm yesterday, shortly after the game between the Cubs and Bees was postponed. "The Cards, Giants, Pirates and Cubs, of course, figure to be the leading contenders, but the Bees, Reds and Dodgers were strengthened considerably during the off-season and can't be forgotten entirely.

"As far as the Cubs are concerned, we haven't been clicking," continued the Chicago manager. "On several occasions when our pitching was good, our hitters didn't hit. When our hurling staff comes around to normal, we'll be more dangerous. Bill Lee is out with an injury, and Root, French and Warneke were slow in starting. French has been knocked out of his last four starts. Also, Bill Jurges, our regular shortstop, is on the bench with an injury."

Cubs Are Fourth

The Cubs are in fourth place at the moment, but they belong higher in the standing. It is a fact, however, that they will get far more competition this season than they did last when a 21-game winning streak breezed them to a pennant in the closing days of the race. For one thing, the veteran Charlie Root won 15 games for Grimm in 1935, and at the present time it appears as if Charlie will do well to capture about half that number.

Both Grimm and Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees were somewhat pleased yesterday when a steady rain fell during most of the morning and early afternoon caused postponement of the opener of a three-game series at National League Field. The pitching staffs of both teams are in a crippled condition. Danny MacFayden of the Bees and Tex Carleton of the Cubs, who are scheduled to take care of the mound assignments, were grateful for that extra day of rest.

Regardless of the rest, however, yesterday was another bad "break" for Bob Quinn, who seems to get more than his share of cold and rainy weather. The Bees have seen only one good day of basball weather in Boston since the start of the season. Probably at least 20,000 persons would have filed into National League Field yesterday if a high wind and rain hadn't forced a postponement about 1:30 o'clock.

Babich Is Ready

Bill McKechnie made two announcements yesterday that are of considerable importance to the Bees in their struggle to climb into the first division. The first concerns Johnny Babich, the right-handed pitcher who came to Boston during the winter from Brooklyn. Babich developed trouble in his pitching arm at training camp, but is now ready for regular work. Of course it will take a few days of throwing to work his arm back in shape after the forced lay-off, McKechnie still says he is not figuring on Babich, but if the right-hander does come through it will be another feather in boss Bill's cap.

The second announcement was to the effect that Wally Berger will be back in center field today when the Bees face the Cubs. The recent five-day rest may be just the solution to the batting slump which has chased the blond slugger all season.

The final game of the present Bees-Cubs series is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, with Ray Benge probably hurling for the Boston club against Lon Warneke. Benge has won four games and lost only one to date, while lanky Lon has a record of two victories and three defeats.

Against western clubs, the Bees now stand with seven triumphs and six setbacks. They have taken three out of five from the Cardinals, two straight from the Reds, dropped two in a row to the Cubs and won two, lost two and tied one with Pittsburgh. In the East, however, the Bees have captured only five of their 13 engagements, losing three out of five to the Phillies, three straight to the Giants and two out of six to the Dodgers. One of those Brooklyn games was a tie.

Harvard Nine Back in League Race Wednesday

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	6	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	6	2	.750
Yale	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	3	4	.429
Columbia	3	5	.375
Princeton	3	6	.333
Cornell	1	6	.143

Results May 16

Columbia 5, Dartmouth 3.
Columbia 5, Dartmouth 2.
Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8.
Yale 4, Cornell 1.

Games This Week

Wednesday—Harvard at Dartmouth.
Friday—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth.
Saturday—Penn at Harvard (two games); Yale at Cornell.

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—With a team which creaked in the joints in a winning game against Brown last Wednesday and which fell to pieces in a losing performance against Holy Cross two days ago, Harvard will resume on Wednesday its battle to clinch the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League at a record early date.

The Crimson could turn the trick this week, but the law of averages will be riding with its opponents. Harvard already has won six straight championship games, and will be attempting to tie the league record when it shoots at its seventh against Dartmouth at Hanover, Wednesday.

Dartmouth may be particularly dangerous this week as a result of the Green's virtual elimination from the league race in a double defeat by Columbia. The Lions reduced Dartmouth to a standing of three victories and four defeats by taking both ends of the Saturday bargain bill, 5 to 3 and 5 to 2.

Home for Week End

After meeting Dartmouth, Harvard will return home for a week-end visit from Pennsylvania which will play two games at Soldiers Field. The Red and Blue in the meantime will have met Dartmouth at Hanover in Friday's game. This should not soften up the team of Dr. Walter L. Cariss too much, since Dartmouth intends to pitch Ted Olson against Harvard and to shoot at Pennsylvania with its uncertain second-string men.

Pennsylvania remains very much in the race on a record of six victories and two defeats. The Red and Blue mark was increased to this figure by winning from Princeton 9 to 8 before an alumni day crowd of 8000 at Franklin Field. Pennsylvania might have seven victories but for the postponement of its game against Columbia last Wednesday. Columbia, it is understood, wants to cancel this game, but Pennsylvania probably will insist upon its being played, particularly if the Red and Blue should have a winning trip to Hanover and Cambridge.

Even if Harvard should sweep its three games this week, it still would have to depend upon Cornell to defeat Yale in the Spring Day game at Ithaca next Saturday if it is to clinch the title. Yale defeated Cornell at New Haven last Saturday, 4 to 1, as a result of Lou Walker's fine pitching and Ted Horton's home run.

Ingalls Below Standard

The Crimson enters its series against the first-division teams in worse shape than it has been in at any time this season. Ed Ingalls has turned in four consecutive pitching performances far under the standard he set for himself earlier in the season. He was unsteady against Brown when he won 9 to 8, and was even weaker in the Holy Cross game where the Crusaders larruped him and George Tittman and Dick Walsh to win, 15 to 4.

In the two league games which preceded, the Crimson committed grave offenses afield and retrograded somewhat in batting. Harvard nevertheless retains a team average of .342.

Tommy Bilodeau's mark of .571 remains the best among the individual batters in their race for the Charles Hildreth Blair bat, but many other Harvard players have been crowded from the leadership in various departments by rivals from Pennsylvania, Columbia or Dartmouth. This is due largely to the fact that most of these new comers have played in a greater number of games than Capt. Dick Maguire's men. The leading batters:

(Twelve or more times at bat)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Av.
Bilodeau (H)	6	21	9	12	3	3	.571
Maguire (H)	6	20	7	9	0	4	.450
Batten (Cor)	7	21	3	9	1	1	.429
Warwick (Penn)	6	17	5	7	0	4	.412
Barabas (Col)	8	25	6	10	3	7	.400
Gibbs (H)	6	25	8	10	2	11	.400
Lynn (Prin)	7	20	5	8	1	6	.400
Colwell (H)	6	20	6	8	1	10	.400
Nevitt (Prin)	9	31	5	12	0	2	.387
Pounder (D)	7	21	6	8	5	0	.381

Individual leaders: Hits—Bilodeau, Harvard, and Nevitt, Princeton, 12 (tie); runs—Mohler and Fernandez, Pennsylvania, 11 (tie); runs batted in—Hause, Pennsylvania, 12; stolen bases—Pounder and Ratajczak, Dartmouth, 5 (tie); home runs—Barabas, Columbia, and Colwell, Harvard, 3 (tie); pitching—Ingalls, Harvard, 1.000 (won 4, lost 0); strikeouts—Olson, Dartmouth, 30.

Team leaders: Batting—Harvard, .342; fielding—Yale, .960; runs—Pennsylvania, 58; hits—Pennsylvania and Harvard, 69 (tie); runs batted in—Pennsylvania, 49; stolen bases—Dartmouth, 25; home runs—Columbia, 6; double plays—Dartmouth, 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	17	9	.654
New York	17	10	.630
Pittsburgh	14	12	.538
Chicago	13	13	.500
Boston	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	12	18	.400
Brooklyn	11	17	.393

Results May 16

St. Louis 7, Boston 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.

Results May 17

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.
One game postponed.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 7, Johns Hopkins 5.
Cornell 7, Colgate 3.
Harvard 9, Dartmouth 7.
Hobart 17, Tufts 3.
Maryland 8, Rutgers 7.
Mt. Washington Club 9, Navy 1.
New Hampshire 9, Brown 2.
Princeton 9, Yale 6.
Springfield 10, C. C. N. Y. 6.
Stevens Tech 9, Union 7.

Providence Evens City Series

PROVIDENCE R. I., May 18 (AP)—The Providence College baseball team blanked Brown, 5 to 0, to even the City College championship series. The Bears won 3 to 0 last week.

Sporting Around The Hub

How Times Have Changed!

ANOTHER illustration of progress in sport occurred Saturday in the Harvard interscholastic track meet. A schoolboy, Leroy Jones, swept the class A meet record in the javelin by the board with a ponderous throw of 193ft. 11in. That is plenty of distance for the better-than-average college javelin thrower today and 16 years ago it would have rated all-America selection and a trip to the Olympic Games.

Jones scored 12 points in the meet and proved to be a one-man track and field team for his school, Wassookeag of Dexter, Maine. He won in the javelin, took third in the broad jump and second in the 100-yard dash. The Wassookeag athlete lives in Morristown, N. J., but was born of American parents in German East Africa. He is headed for Stanford University.

Back in 1920 J. C. Lincoln of the New York A. C., competing in the eastern Olympic tryouts, threw the javelin 184ft. 9½ in. to win. In the Olympics no member of the American team could toss the spear as far as Jones and there were six on the team. The new meet record Jones set Saturday succeeds the 1925 mark of W. A. Healey, then competing for Andover, of 183ft. 5½in.

Here and There

Providence, on Friday and Saturday, will be the scene of the 50th renewal of the New England Intercollegiate A. A. track and field meet . . . Harvard Stadium spectators will see the 43d annual dual meet between Harvard and Yale varsity and freshmen teams . . . Harvard is a top-heavy favorite . . . Slipping into the final big week (not the final week) of spring sports, the Tufts athletes will participate in a total of 20 events in six days . . . The leaders for the week are the baseballers who will play four games—Harvard Grads at the Oval tomorrow; R. I. State at Kingston Thursday; Providence College, Friday, and Brown, Saturday, at Providence . . . Mrs. George W. Wightman's annual spring tennis party will be held at the Longwood Cricket Club next Saturday . . . The event, held for a number of years, is open to any child in Greater Boston who has not reached his or her 15th birthday . . . Boys and girls singles and mixed doubles will comprise the program . . . Entries close with Mrs. Wightman, 3 Charles Street, Brookline, Thursday evening at 8 . . . Kay Winthrop will start defense of her Massachusetts state women's tennis title at The Country Club courts in Brookline today . . . This competition will aid in selecting players for the Boston Sears Cup team, which will journey to St. Martins, Penna., on June 5 for the annual intercity matches.

National Doubles At Longwood Aug. 24

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has fixed Aug. 24 for the start of the national doubles tourney (men's, women's, mixed, veterans' and father and son events) at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill . . . The Tufts College track team will be captained next season by Paul Bratenas of South Boston . . . Pro. Robert H. Richards '68, M. I. T.'s oldest graduate, expects to attend the annual Richards Cup races between class crews tomorrow . . . Frank Mather, in No. 14, was the winner of the M. I. T. Sunday dinghy races on the Charles River . . . Tech oarsmen have elected Wayne Pierce of Clinton captain of the junior varsity crew for 1937.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Eddie Shore admitted trying to buy the Bruins, news of which this paper carried some time ago. Shore is in Edmonton now.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Ptg.
Terry, Giants.	19	54	10	25	.463
Sullivan, Inds.	17	51	6	22	.431
Medwick, Cards	26	111	16	46	.414
Brubaker, P't's.	16	61	10	24	.393
Di Maggio, Yk.	13	59	13	23	.390
Lewis, Sen'tors.	26	113	12	43	.381

Yale Golfers Capture Eastern League Title

GREENWICH, Conn., May 18 (AP)—Yale's golfers, winners of the New England title, captured the Eastern Collegiate Golf League championship Saturday by upsetting Princeton, 5 to 4, in a playoff match at the Greenwich Country Club. Yale defeated Dartmouth in a playoff for their group title Friday while Princeton had been undefeated in the other division.

Yale took a 2—1 lead in the morning foursome matches and held it through the afternoon singles. Paul Jamison won the deciding point for Yale when he defeated Dick Lunn 1 up. A superb chip shot, dead to the pin, on the eighteenth hole enabled Jamison to win.

Kent Crew Beats M. I. T. '39

KENT, Conn., May 18 (AP)—The first crew of the Kent School easily defeated the M. I. T. light freshmen late Saturday by two 2½ lengths on the upper Housatonic River. The winning time was 4m. 57 2-5s. The visitors were clocked in 5m. 9s.

Brown Elects Beasley

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18 (AP)—Herbert C. Beasley Jr. of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the Brown freshman lacrosse team. He won his numerals in soccer last fall.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jesse Owens eclipsed one world record and tied another as Ohio State won quadrangular meet from Wisconsin, Northwestern and Chicago; Lefty Gomez of Yankees blanked Indians with two hits.

Three Years Ago

Vines and Allison hung up straight-set victories as United States Davis cuppers won first two singles matches from Canada; Si Johnson pitched one-hit game for Reds against Braves; Enid Wilson won British women's golf title for third time.

Five Years Ago

George Voigt won first two matches in British amateur golf championship; Athletics won tenth successive victory.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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AUXILIARY sloop 32x11, newly conditioned, fully equipped. NOYES, 530 West End Ave., N. Y. C. ENdicott 2-2028.

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MOOSE POND, BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp, in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach, boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm for rest and study; away from traffic; lovely shady brook; splendid food; refined American adults desired; rates $16.00 to $20.00 (booklet). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36 R 11.

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15 West 67th, New York ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WIDOW and student daughter will take excellent care house or apartment during owner's summer absence in exchange for home; references; New York City. Write Box L-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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**LANDSCAPE G

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MISCELLANEOUS

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Cotton Land Opening Thursday!
The gayest, grandest, most complete Cotton Frock Shop you ever saw! Come in right away!

DRAWCUT SPECIAL LAWN MOWER
10-inch wheels, 5 blades, 16-in., self-adjusting ball bearings
$6.50
Manchester Hardware Company
762 Elm Street

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair look its best.
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

Robert S. Perkins Co.
Automobile Insurance
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

Manchester Coke
SPRING SALE
Now in Effect—Closing June 15th
Place order for next winter's supply and save.
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

NASHUA

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
283 MAIN STREET
TELEPHONE 1179

COLBURN'S FOOD SHOP
7 Temple Street *We Deliver* Phone 986

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

METROPOLITAN
Cleansing—Dyeing—Laundry
414-16-18 THAMES STREET
Telephone 4100

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
615 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan Arthur L. Sullivan

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

MILLNER'S
COTTONS!
One of the largest collections of Cotton Frocks in the South.
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Sale of Dresses Starting May 4th
Telephone 861
916 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

For Style For Comfort
RED CROSS SHOES
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods
Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen, Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2605 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Virginia and North Carolina

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. Jefferson Street Roanoke, Va.

SUNNYSIDE AWNING & TENT COMPANY
Now in New Modern Plant
110 Luck Avenue, S. W.
AWNINGS—WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 FOURTH AVENUE PHONE 8107

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

BINNINGS LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Hudson's Bay Company
The "Bay"
BUDGET PLAN
Makes It Easy to Buy Your Complete Outfit at one Time and pay for it Gradually!
⅓ Cash
Balance in two equal monthly payments with no carrying charge! This applies to a single or several purchases totalling anywhere from $15 to $50.
Enquire at the Credit Department, Fifth Floor

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

The Osborne Hairdressers
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Experts in all other lines of Hairdressing
120 OSBORNE ST. Phone 43 301

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

Watch for
ROBINSON'S
Greatest of All
MAY SALES
April 18th to May 9th
THE G.W. ROBINSONS CO. LTD
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats Provisions
Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service
MAIN STORE Richmond North
MET. 7111 Met. 167
Wharncliffe South Dundas East
Met. 4568 970
Full Line of Groceries at Our
London South Store—Met. 4568
Now remodeled and ready for your inspection

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries
Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Presenting

Summer Fashions

Charming costumes for summer wear—pastels, tub silks, pastel prints, dark sheers for town wear, daytime and evening frocks . . light coats . . hats, large and small, correct accessories.

Fairweathers

88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—

Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown
Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Bruce - McKinnon

27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO

Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

NuBone Corsets

Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes

"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"

NuBone Corset Shop

84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

W. M. MORROW

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING

All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.

503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

J. A. CRAIG

Electrical Contractor

Jobbing — Repairs — Maintenance

Electrical Appliances of All Kinds

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

850 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel

LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS

Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

WINDSOR

INSURANCE

Dwellings, Furniture, Automobiles
Plate Glass and Legal Liability

Clients Visited Without Obligation

OFFICE—3-5515 72 PITT ST.
RESIDENCE—3-6470 WINDSOR, ONT.

DRINK MORE MILK

Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED

PHONE 4-2547

MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Freezing cold storage, "Mort-a Moth" disinfection. Cleaning and glazing of the Fur, all for only 2% of the value of the coat.

L. P. LAZARE & CO. Ltd.

14 Chatham Street Tel. 3-2418

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

VISIT Smith's third floor for lovely 2-piece String Knit Suits by Dupont, very smart for all occasions, sizes 14 to 38, in Lilac, Peach, Powder Blue, Maize Sea Green, White, at the very interesting price of $2.95.

C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.

Men's Spring Outfits

LONDON *Styling Quality Materials and Tailoring*

Suits $25 to $55
Topcoats $22.50 to $55

Ed Laird

415 Ouellette
Windsor Canada

McCREERY'S
Make It Easy to Save

USE YOUR CREDIT

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY

Optical Service

W. H. McCREERY

Ouellette Avenue at 218

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

Get ready for the 24th!

A grand long week end ahead of you—for Monday, the 25th, is the holiday! You'll want summery togs for the warm days—gay new linens to tempt you at mealtime—all kinds of fixings and gadgets for the summer cottage—new luggage for your week-end trip . . . in short, everything you want for a glorious 24th—you'll find at SIMPSON'S!

Simpson's Montreal

Give Your RUGS AND CARPETS that Full Shade Brighter Look

CLEANING · DYEING · REPAIRS

Dechaux

FRontenac 3131

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP

THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

KNOX *Sparkling* **GELATINE**

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Don't Throw Money Into the Furnace

INSULATE

Your Home

EDWIN T. SAMPSON

110 McGill Street Tel. MA. 1138

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.

HArbour 9191

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

NEW

GOLD SEAL

Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service

Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.

TOILET LAUNDRIES

LIMITED

WI. 5121

STORAGE and INSURANCE

Spring Furs

Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

LA. 7920 1193 Phillips Square

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal

COMPANY LIMITED

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

Electrical Contractors

H. OATES, Mgr.

Efficient Service on All Makes of Ranges and Radios

Day Phone 7223 1749 Hamilton St.
Night Phone 29097 Regina, Sask.

Eilers

SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE

REGINA MOOSE JAW

LYLES

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

DRESSES — HATS
LINGERIE

1866 Scarth Street

FUR COATS

Made to Order

Remodeled, Repaired, Stored
Reduced Summer Rates

GRILLS FURS LIMITED

1792 HAMILTON STREET

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter, Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

RUBY REYNOLDS offers services as accompanyiste all lines, particularly classical. 1197 London Rd., Norbury, S. W. 16. Pol. 1561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars very low cost, all purposes, continental tours arranged, garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk. Mews, London, W. 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger, homelike, daily French social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3954.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 1380.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency

Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

CRICKLEWOOD — Unfurnished flat, large front room, bedroom, kitchen, use of bathroom. E. C., 36 Olive Rd., London, N. W. 2.

LONDON, N. W.—Modern flat, furnished, every convenience, 2 bedrooms, 1 reception room, bathroom, kitchen. Box M-30—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Women's Pioneer Housing Ltd., 83 Buckingham Palace Rd., has a few vacancies; Barons Court, sunny flatlets, £35 per annum; larger flats, South Kensington, £65 and £125; also flats, Brighton and Putney.

LONDON, St. John's Wood—Unfurnished superior bachelor mansion flat; tennis courts; close shops, buses. Box W-70—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Kensington—2nd floor self-contained unfurnished flat, modernized, south aspect; 4 large rooms, bathroom, power, constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12, Bassett Rd., W. 10. Phone Park 8537.

RAYNES PARK—Modern all electric flat, attractively furnished lounge, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; vacant May, June, July, 2½ gns. weekly. Box W-274—BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ERARD GRAND PIANO suitable Sunday School; excellent condition; 20 gns. Phone Wimbledon 5805. Box M-2824—BCM/CSM, London.

HOLIDAY POST

SUMMER holiday orchestral work desired (Violin-Viola) or any useful service, possibly travel. Box W-377—BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

WOULD lady or two share buying small house or rent flat; any district near a church. Box M-2021—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I., 6 Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

HOUSES TO LET

N. DEVON—Cottage to let mid June and August, 3 gns. p. w., reduction long let. Write Mackintosh, 10 Harrington Gardens, London, S. W. 7.

SEVENOAKS—Furnished or unfurnished, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, garden, large garage, golf links near Standen, Birnam, Dartford Rd.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)

Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken

Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM

PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127. 45 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial, satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London, near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswater 0065.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's office, Regent Street, available afternoons, 2:30 to 7 and Saturday mornings; reasonable inclusive rental. Box M-2390—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Practitioner's office, 2 rooms and lavatory; low rent; £100 p. a., including cleaning. P. N. E. U., 26 Victoria St., S. W. 1.

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (trading as J. Whitehouse), Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). At 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. We can supply every optical need. Phone Vic. 4083.

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THINGS out of hope are compassed oft with venturing.—SHAKESPEARE.

Daily Features

NO MAN is a free man who has a vice for his master.—SOCRATES.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

25

Leaving New Orleans

ON MY flight from New Orleans back to Atlanta I came to realize more clearly than ever before the exceptional saving in time afforded by flying.

Three years ago my wife and I were driving back to Boston through the South; and a telegram reached us in New Orleans, bringing the glad tidings that a fried chicken dinner would be awaiting us in Birmingham the next evening. And after one has lived up in a section where a fowl is boiled tender (and also tasteless), and the meat is then sliced off and fried, one will go far to get some real Southern fried! Accordingly, we set out from New Orleans bright and early the next morning, and drove hard all day, up through Mississippi's gravel, and on over to the Alabama metropolis —a hard 12-hour drill, but the dinner was worth it.

Birmingham is about two thirds of the distance from New Orleans to Atlanta. But, thanks to a hustling tail wind, I now went zooming through the air all the way to Atlanta in 2½ hours! (The fastest trains make the 495 miles in 13 hours.)

As a matter of fact, there was such a brisk, gusty wind from the southwest at the New Orleans airport that I had to lean into it when I walked; and I wondered whether our pilot would attempt to take off. But he headed the giant bird into the wind, and was off terra firma after a run of barely 15 seconds; then, after attaining the required 500 feet, he banked and swung around and began to fly with the wind.

The pilot and co-pilot were the same men who had flown me down to New Orleans; so when the co-pilot came back through the cabin he let me take his flying map (it recorded every stream and road); and he also handed me the dispatcher's sheet, which gave in detail the air conditions along our route.

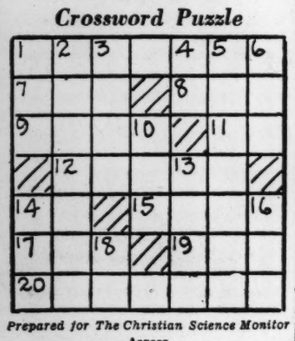
Hm-m! There were thunderstorms ahead!

I banished a lurking bit of doubt by recalling that before a plane leaves an airport, both the station dispatcher and the pilot study the detailed weather reports, issued hourly. The reports record ceiling heights, relative cloudiness, wind velocities and directions at various elevations, temperatures, barometer readings, etc., all along the line. Unless the way is clear ahead, better than the minimum standard of safety set by the Department of Commerce, the dispatcher will not allow the pilot to start. On the other hand, even if the dispatcher gives the pilot clearance, the pilot has the right to delay or cancel the flight. In other words, a single veto can halt a flight. Both the dispatcher and the pilot must agree on safety conditions ahead.

If a plane goes into the air, the passenger may well know that the weather ahead has been checked—and double checked! — *Daily Features Editor.*

To Be Continued

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Geometric lines
7. Sash
8. Long fish
9. Bestow excessive love
11. Means of conveyance (abbr.)
12. More modern
14. Jumbled type
15. Great lake
17. Greek letter
19. Japanese coin
20. Offers

Down

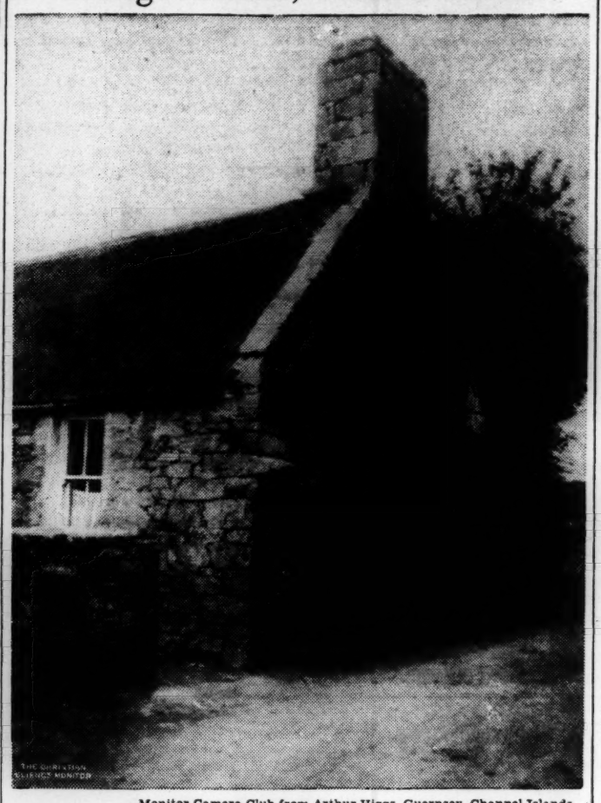
1. Turf
2. Variety of vulcanite
3. Quote
4. Neon: chem. symbol
5. Kind of dog
6. Cunning
10. Female sheep
13. Scottish Highlander
14. Fondle
16. Entity
18. Indefinite article

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Joy

JOY is the triumph of life; it is the sign that we are living our true life as spiritual beings.—*Dean Inge.*

Cottage in Sark, Channel Islands



Monitor Camera Club from Arthur Higgs, Guernsey, Channel Islands

A Snug and Picturesque Stone Cottage Built About the Sixteenth Century. The Lower Projecting Stone Marks the Boundary of the Property; and the "Witches'" Stone, Discernible in the Chimney, Was Originally Placed There to Prevent "Witches" From Landing in the Chimney and Coming Down

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Priscilla

PRISCILLA (or "Prisca," as her name is spelled in many of the early Manuscripts of the New Testament) is always mentioned with her husband Aquila; and it appears that both were leading members of the early Christian church. Whether she, like her husband, was a native of Pontus, is not expressly stated; but it is supposed that both became converts to Christianity while living at Rome.

When Paul met them they had moved to Corinth, and he became a guest at their home (Acts 18: 1-3). We gather that Priscilla took an active part in instructing Apollos in the new faith (Acts 18:26); while Paul can speak of her not only as one of his "helpers" but also as having willingly risked her life on his behalf (Rom. 16:3f). Perhaps the most interesting tradition with regard to Priscilla is that she was the author, or possibly the co-author, of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. A fig for other kinds of fun—these cryptograms cram wit in one.
2. Rats, Arts, Tars, Star.
3. Book, Cook, Cork, Core, Care, Case.
4. Sixty oranges, 100 pears, 140 apples.
5. Un divided (undivided).

Expressive Hands

OTHER parts of the body assist the speaker but the hands speak themselves. By them we ask, promise, invoke, dismiss, threaten, entreat, deprecate. By them we express fear, joy, grief, our doubts, assent, or penitence; we show moderation or profusion, and mark number and time.—*Quintilian.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

FAVATT—This is a corrupt form of *Favell*, which means "tawny," either as to hair or complexion. Color nicknames were popular in early days, as in names like *Brown, White, Grey.*

Griffith—This is a surname from the Welsh personal name *Griffith*, and is one of the few that are unchanged in form.

Houghton is a local surname, and means literally the *ton* ("inclosure") of *How* or *Hugh.*

Mahurd, Mehurd, and Mohurd are all variant forms of *Mahood*; and *Mahood* in its turn is from *Maheut*, which is the old French form of *Matilda.* This name also became *Mawhood* and even *Dawtrey.*

Fear—This name is from two sources. First from Middle English *fer*, "fierce, proud" (French *fier*), and *fere*, "a companion."

Woodard—This is a shortened form of *Woodward*, meaning the *woodreeve. Reeve*, the second element in this name, is a shortened form of *shire-reeve*, or sheriff. So that *Woodard* is a name denoting occupation.

Carnan is one of the Anglo-Saxon survivals. It is originally from *Gormund*, but after the Norman occupation of England it took various corrupt forms, of which this is one.

Jernegan or **Gernegan** is the Old French personal name, of which *Jerningham* is a perversion.

Nelson is a patronymic surname, and stands for "the son of Neil."

Harvey, once a font name in England, is from the French *Hervé.* It survives as a popular surname.

Bell, as a surname, has more than one origin, hence its popularity. It is either from a shop sign or stands for residence near a town bell.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Who is the new President of Spain?
2. Now that Italy has annexed Ethiopia, is the status of Italy as a nation changed?
3. What is the APTOHE?
4. Has the population of the United States increased more than 5 per cent since the 1930 census?
5. How does Florida's population increase compare with California's?
6. Is it true that 11 states show declines in population?
7. Has Mussolini recalled his League of Nations delegation?
8. Is it true that the G-men nave netted the last of the publicized kidnapers on the Bureau of Investigation list?
9. In what state have all the policemen and firemen been recently removed from political control and commissioned for life?
10. On the return leg of her first round trip between Germany and the United States, did the Hindenburg make better time than on her westward flight?
11. Who has been suddenly demoted from Fascist "dictator" of Austria to the rank of a private citizen?
12. Is the present store of gold in the United States larger than at this time last year?
13. According to a survey by the New York Sun, are there more than 4,000,000 unemployed in all the industries and trades in the United States?
14. What is the latest proof of the earth's roundness?
15. Who recently lunched in Chicago, and then spent $1000 to dine in Los Angeles?
16. What Latin American nation resigned from the League of Nations on May 15?
17. Is it true that Japan is strengthening its garrisons in North China?
18. Is it true that the production of shoes in America during the first quarter of 1936 broke all records for a similar period?
19. Who is slated for the next Premier of France?
20. In what state were all judges over 70 recently threatened with mental and physical examinations?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Sauce for the Goose

Father (to Mary after her first week in school): "Your writing is terrible. I don't see how the teacher ever reads it."

Mary: "Well, that's all right. I can't read hers either—so now we're even."

Not Unanimous

He: "All the world loves a lover, dearest!"

She: "Have you met papa yet?"

Not for Nothing

Customer: "Hi! You're giving me a piece of bone."

Butcher: "Oh, no, I'm not. You're paying for it."—*Toronto Globe.*

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

"Is he asleep yet, my dear."
"Yes, mummy."

Observant Youngster

The little boy had been a most interested spectator at the setting up of his mother's new gas range. One of the men in the group turned to the youngster after the stove had been eased into its corner and asked, "Know what this is, young fellow?"

"Sure," came the reply. "That's what mother burns things on."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Problem of Relationship

"Pop, you know everything, don't you!" said little Joe.

"Some very few things in the universe may have escaped me," answered the parent modestly, "but they are hardly worth mentioning. What do you want to know?"

"I want to know," replied little Joe, "what relation an august king is to a May queen."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Different Methods

Judge: "How long have you been driving?"

Motorist: "Ten years."

"But you have had a license for only one year."

"I drove horses the other nine."

House Warming

"You say Jake believes in everything literally?"

"Yes, he was invited to a housewarming party and he took along some kindling and a box of matches."

Aha!

Teacher: "If your mother had one dollar, and your father gave her one more, what would your mother have?"

Pupil: "A surprise."

Castle in Himeji, Japan

Monitor Camera Club from R. J. Burnside, Osaka, Japan

A View of the Ornate "Shirosagijo," or White Heron Castle, of Himeji, Japan

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE is an easy crypt sent in by a Chicago reader who labeled it "Fun." With no more hints than that, time yourself, just for fun. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

I ZEK ZAB AWCUB DEFGQ AZ ZOF.

WCUQU XBJLWAKBINQ XBIN TEW EF AFU.

2. Transportation

Four different letters should be so transposed as to form four different 4-letter words to fill the spaces below.

The busy . . . . down in the hold
Applied their . . . . with actions bold,
While on the deck the jolly . . . .
Were looking at the brilliant . . . .

Our thanks to the Jackson (Michigan) reader who shared this with Monitor puzzlers.

3. Letter Changing

How long will it take you to put the BOOK into the CASE? Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change "BOOK" to "CASE" in five moves.

4. How Many of Each?

A dealer had 300 pieces of fruit. For every 1½ oranges he had 2½ pears, and 3½ apples. How many of each did he have?

5. Rebus

A nine-letter word is represented by the letters below, a clue being contained in the verse:

UNUN

A paradox is brought to you
Connect the UN's before your view
Then disconnected they will be
When you have solved the mystery.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Animal Show

PREPARE one large bag for every two guests, and place in it a sweet potato and 20 other miscellaneous objects, such as nails, screws, pins, toothpicks, bits of cloth, fur, washers, buttons, etc. The objects in each bag must be different.

Number each bag, and then pass duplicate sets of numbers to the guests, one set to the girls and one to the young men. Then invite them to find their partners and take the correspondingly numbered bag, reminding them that in 15 minutes they must make an animal out of the contents of the bag, name it, and write 100 words about its history.

At the end of the time, place them on display for the guests to judge, and award prizes.

What fun when some ingenious team presents its creation, named a "one-eyed wiffenpoof," noted for its seven legs, which it uses to make a three-point landing when jumping to the bottom of the sea in search of bees' knees, which supply its main source of food!

The Success Family

THE father of Success is Work.
The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense, and some of the other boys are Stability, Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, and Co-operation.

The oldest daughter is Character.

Some of the sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity, and Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

Get acquainted with the father and you will be able to get along pretty well with all the rest of the family.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One Fold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE Sunday morning the writer noticed a cat at the door of a café on Forty-eighth Street, just off Broadway. She was demanding in a loud tone to be let inside. This café does not serve breakfast, and as no light could be seen, there was a reason for the writer's doubt that there was anyone inside. The cat had no such doubts, however, and she again demanded louder and more persistently that the door be opened.

Then the door began to move slowly. Out came a paw, quickly followed by the head of a handsome police dog. He held the door open with his body as the cat, with tail straight in the air, marched through. The dog licked the cat on the face and again on the side of its body as it stalked in.

The next day the writer called at the café to ask the proprietor about his fine dog, and if the dog and cat were pals. Fritz was back in the kitchen, but when he heard the words "dog" and "cat," he came out to be introduced. The manager said that Fritz always seemed to feel it was his duty to look after any cat belonging to the café.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Repairing Awnings

A YOUNG man who was asking for and gathering up string at every opportunity, attracted my attention. I asked him why he was always on the lookout for string of any type. He laughed good-naturedly, then he showed me some sack and darning needles he carried with him.

He had been unable to find employment; but one day he happened to note that an awning on a grocery store was ripped and torn. A sudden idea struck him; and he went inside the store and convinced the owner that it would pay him to have that awning mended immediately.

He had some big needles in his room, but no money to buy string. However, he soon gathered up enough string here and there; and he earned several dollars for doing a sturdy and neat job. He informed me that he has been making as high as $5 a day just going around and mending up store awnings.—M. H. H., Glendale, Calif.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Manuel Azaña, formerly Premier.
2. Yes; Italy has now been proclaimed an empire, instead of a kingdom.
3. In a spirit of good humor, the National Press Club in Washington has organized the Association for the Prevention of Taking Off Hats in Elevators.
4. No; the Bureau of the Census reports that as of July 1, 1935, there were 127,521,000 persons in the United States, an increase of 3.9 per cent since 1930.
5. Florida's increase was 9.9 per cent; California registered a decrease of 0.7 per cent.
6. Yes; they are: California, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Montana, and Arizona.
7. Yes; this is his answer to the League's effort to voice disapproval of the annexation of Ethiopia.
8. Yes; with the capture, in Glendale, Calif., of Thomas H. Robinson Jr., wanted for the abduction of Mrs. Stoll, in Louisville, on Oct. 10, 1934, the slate is clean.
9. In Louisiana. This was the first act of the new Governor, Richard W. Leche, on whom the mantle of Huey Long fell.
10. Yes; the westward flight was made in 61 hours, 53 minutes; but the eastward flight was made in 49 hours, 3 minutes.
11. Prince von Starhemberg, head of the Heimwehr.
12. Yes; during the week ended May 13, the stock of gold was moved to a new high of $10,302,000,000—$1,565,000,000 greater than at this time last year.
13. No; in fact, the survey indicates that of a possible 29,937,000 workers, 26,780,000 have jobs. In other words, there are no more than 3,200,000 out of jobs in all industries and trades.
14. A photograph of 300 miles of horizon, from an elevation of 72,395 feet during the stratosphere ascent of the Explorer II, clearly shows the curvature of the earth.
15. Howard Hughes recently left Chicago at noon, and arrived in Los Angeles at 7:15, having flown the 1885 miles in the new record time of 8 hours, 10 minutes.
16. Guatemala. (League officials see in this possible "commercial pressure" brought by Italy.)
17. Yes; Japan now has 15,000 troops south of the Great Wall, and 80,000 just north of it.
18. Yes; the production for the quarter was a record of 98,158,000 pairs.
19. Léon Blum, Socialist leader and head of the new majority in the French Chamber of Deputies.
20. Massachusetts.

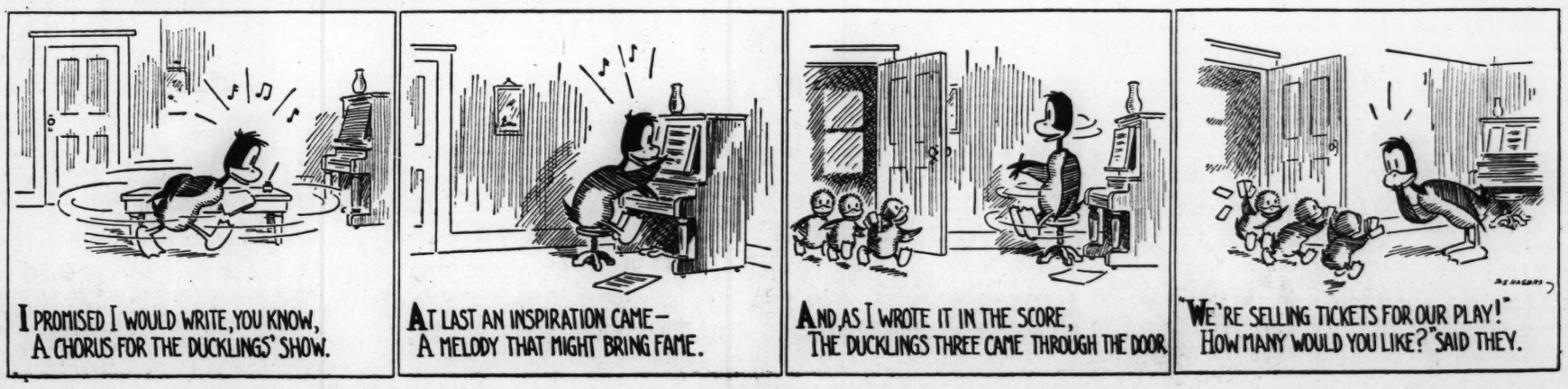
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Problems of a Business Man*

By LE PELLEY

DASH OVER TO MRS. GRAY'S HOUSE... LITTLE WILLIE IS CRYING BECAUSE HE LOST HIS TOY POP GUN..... WE GET 50¢ IF WE FIND IT
ONE HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES LATER
BACK ALREADY? DID YOU FIND WILLIE'S POP GUN??
YES... BUT THERE WERE COMPLICATIONS
AFTER I FOUND IT, I MET WILLIE'S FATHER AND HE OFFERED ME A DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IF I "DIDN'T FIND IT"— SO I LOST IT AGAIN.....
HMM... A BIT IRREGULAR
BUT THEN I TOOK THE DOLLAR AND BOUGHT WILLIE A LITTLE TOOL CHEST... AND EVERYONE WAS TICKLED PINK, INCLUDING WILLIE.... AND WE STILL MAKE OUR 50¢ PROFIT

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Sell a Ticket*

By THE HAGERS


I PROMISED I WOULD WRITE, YOU KNOW, A CHORUS FOR THE DUCKLINGS' SHOW.
AT LAST AN INSPIRATION CAME— A MELODY THAT MIGHT BRING FAME.
AND, AS I WROTE IT IN THE SCORE, THE DUCKLINGS THREE CAME THROUGH THE DOOR.
"WE'RE SELLING TICKETS FOR OUR PLAY!" HOW MANY WOULD YOU LIKE?" SAID THEY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Safety Begins in the Focsle

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON once said the safe arrival of a train was much more spectacular than a wreck. Something of that viewpoint appears in reports from Washington of a proposed Senate inquiry into the question of safety at sea. Appointment of a special advisory committee to study the question offers far greater prospects for constructive action than headlines that stir up human emotions with details of disaster.

The committee intends to investigate "all matters relating to the size of crew, hours of labor, crew's quarters, development of personnel and everything else relating to the human element in the merchant marine." It is on the right tack. One has only to recall the report of the inquiry into the Morro Castle to see how diastrously the human equation failed to meet the emergency. Mechanical safeguards went to waste through lack of discipline. This is the track the committee will explore in sounding the way for greater safety in American ships.

The question is closely linked with the labor troubles which beset the merchant service today. Both boil down to the extremely low standard of wages and living accommodations maintained by the majority of shipping companies. Much is said about the higher wage scale and the better food allowances in American ships as compared with those of other nations whenever shipping interests apply the pressure for government subsidies. Something more needs to be said.

An able seaman in the United States gets $62.50 a month. By the time he deducts allowances for personal items, there isn't much left to send home to the family. It's easy to picture the living standard an American seaman's dependents ashore maintain on $10 or $12 a week. Add to this the poor food that comes to the focsle mess through a system whereby some shipowners pay premiums to master and steward if they can cut corners in the cost of seamen's food allowances!

Is it any wonder that angry crowds of seamen are parading Pacific Avenue and South Street today with placards protesting their economic plight?

Contrast this picture with what goes on in the lobbies at Washington as shipowners tap the treasury for billions in disguised mail contracts and building and operating subsidies. Study the Black Committee's report on the way shipping firms have drained these funds off into huge salaries and family bank accounts through dummy stockholders of holding companies!

Is this the reason the seaman's union is gaining members, that labor agitators are swarming through the focsle on sailing day, reading the riot act to shipmasters, exciting seamen into refusing to cast off the lines, daring the captains and owners to call it mutiny?

To comprehend these conditions is to realize the mood of American seamen today. It flared up the night of the Morro Castle tragedy, when the crew came ashore in the half-filled boats while the sea washed up the bodies of the passengers. That conduct is not excused by any conduct of owners. But the one is in some measure the result of the other. In seeking sea safety we should recognize that fact. And some of the owners faced by stiffest competition have proved that better conditions are possible.

It was a character out of Conrad's hard-cased schooling in sail who observed, "Ships are all right. It's the men in them." The same applies to the sea today. Watertight bulkheads, high-pressure fire hose and powerful wireless are all right. It depends on the men who work the gadgets.

American shipping policy is ready for a showdown. The crowd in the focsle and the black gang below deserve a fairer deal. The Senate committee is certain to discover these and other compelling facts. Going to sea will be a safer and saner business when more shipping companies trim their sails accordingly.

Campaign in Time

EVERYBODY pays the spoilsman's piper. Governmental administration in the United States runs up an annual bill of approximately $4,000,000,000, and no man, woman or child escapes a share in the burden. The direct taxpayer may feel his yoke more, because he can see the amount he is contributing to a Government only partly efficient. But others, whether they know it or not, pay out of their own pockets—through extra rent to tax-conscious landlords, through invisible taxes on the many household provisions they buy.

This is why efforts to extend the merit system of appointing government employees holds a direct interest for the entire American public. The inefficiency traceable to merely political appointments of public officeholders exacts unnecessary tribute on the hard-earned income of family breadwinners to an extent not often realized. As the National Civil Service Reform League's pamphlet on "Spoils vs. the People's Will" puts it:

> Up to the present the average citizen has grumbled at the increasing taxes. . . . He may do more than grumble when he realizes that large numbers of "his" employees have never been required to pass any tests to qualify for their appointment.

Because of this weakness in the present system of appointing government employees, political patronage—appointment of officeholders because they voted for the party in power—"gets one out of five of his hard-spared dollars."

Among measures now being considered to remedy an evil which has been allowed to become a tradition in American politics, two have merited the indorsement of the League. They are:

> The Ramspeck Bill, which would place the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasterships under merit-system requirements;
>
> The Logan Bill, which provides that, with the exception of such positions as the President may exempt and those subject to confirmation by the Senate, all positions in the executive civil service not now subject to the provision of the Civil Service Act shall be placed in the classified civil service as defined by the Act of 1922.

The Ramspeck Bill is indorsed also by the National League of Women Voters. But it is evident that public opinion will have to press actively for passage even of this bill if any immediate improvement in the civil service is to be achieved.

The fight for civil service reform has been up-hill all the way. Public apathy has often made it more difficult. But the tremendous increase in government personnel as a result of the present Administration's efforts to cope with economic emergencies, coupled with a more than usually blatant exploitation of political patronage, has aroused a large section of the public to demand restrictions on the abuse of the government services for political motives. Efforts to organize this demand on a national scale are being made. They are timely, for, as the Civil Service Reform League's pamphlet says:

> If this can be done promptly, it is likely that more can be accomplished within a short time in extending and improving the merit system than would have been possible in ten years during the public apathy of the previous decade.

Azaña—Focus of Compromise

WHEREVER Manuel Azaña finds himself, there appears the fulcrum of the Spanish compromise government. He was Premier, and the thick of the political struggle centered on his office. Now he is President, and presumably the vortex has shifted over to the presidential palace. Spain is a country of public men, quite as much as of policies. You don't vote for Socialism, but for Caballero's Socialism or Prieto's Socialism. And when it comes to compromising, to the stubborn task of harnessing the mutually repellent Leftists into a working team, everyone turns to Azaña.

Some have lamented his "retirement" from Premier to President, from an active job to a passive. But they need have no fear. More accurately they might have celebrated the vitalization of the Presidency.

The real apprehensions come in the lurching course of the Spanish revolution. For those who can see, any revolution consists not of the coup which the world recognizes at the end, but in the shift of the center of gravity before the coup. In Spain today, the radicals tolerate the republican leadership only as a means to an end. They are frankly bending every energy toward laying the foundation for a Socialist state, Spanish model. The workers' councils, the skeleton local soviets that are trying to gain foothold, the training of masses in mob action, all are revolutionary in intent.

On the other side, the Fascists have recognized the trend with equal candor. There is not a little evidence of plans to seize the state before the Leftist power comes to a point of crystallization.

Wishful republican thinking strains toward the success of President Azaña; it tends to seize on every hopeful aspect of the present Moderate-Leftist coalition, of which there are many today. The Spanish Republican Constitution has much to offer the world, being one of the most advanced efforts to cope with the problem of labor in this period of extreme stresses in the capitalist system. A collapse of republicanism in Spain would shatter some of the most courageous and enlightened hopes.

At the same time there is a very acute state of affairs which should not be glossed over. If revolution is the process of shifting the basic lines of force toward a sudden outward shift of governing power, then there is much of that ingredient in the Spanish news today. One well informed writer contends that there is only one chance in a thousand that the Azaña Government can consolidate a liberal-republican democracy; that there are perhaps two chances in ten that the Right will crush labor and install Fascism; that there are nearly eight chances in ten of Socialist dictatorship. This desperate estimate need not be conceded; but it cannot be lightly ignored. Too many other experts differ only in percentages.

This state of affairs is not easy to watch from the sidelines with equanimity. If only it could be realized, the acute magnetism of the extremist, dictatorial process of reform with its frightful carnage is so very unnecessary. The fighting liberals like Azaña are the men who lay the foundations of the final solution, whatever swings of the pendulum may intervene.

Documented Report

Book News of the Day

BUSINESS is business, but when one can blend it with enjoyment and adventure dividends are apt to come in thicker slices. At least that is the way things panned out for Dudley Vaill Talcott, judging from REPORT OF THE COMPANY (New York: Smith & Haas. $3.75).

The report begins with the time when young Mr. Talcott fell heir to a legacy seemingly more than sufficient to keep the wolf away from his studio door in New York. As a matter of fact, Mr. Talcott laid aside his sculptor's tools and went looking for wolves in a roundabout sort of way.

It seems that he had spent several summers canoeing in northern Norway and had married a Norwegian girl. This brings us back to America and the inheritance, which took the author back to Norway as the head of the company of Talcott & Isaksen (father-in-law), shipowners of Tromso.

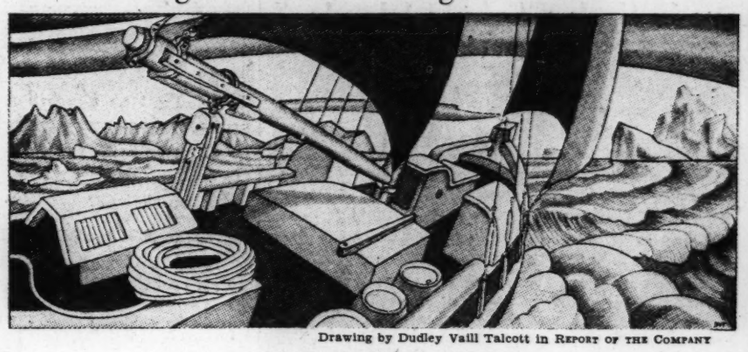
Mr. Talcott confesses being "foolish enough to buy a Norwegian sealing and fishing vessel in the hope of making it a paying proposition." Did it pay? Even the most casual auditing shows that the venture was highly profitable, and in more ways than dollars and cents.

The Norkap II was a tidy little packet, as solid as a chip of the arctic capes she frequently doubled. The Norkap fished and freighted, mostly under the direction of the Norwegian member of the "firm." At times she deviated from the exciting work for which her eighteen-inch greenheart thickness was fabricated to serve as base ship for American sportsmen on hunting expeditions. Sometimes she went exploring.

Meanwhile Mr. Talcott was absorbing background for his artistic talents. The company report, by the way, comes deftly documented with exhibits of the young author's creative ability. He shows originality in selection. There is, for instance, a closeup of the Norkap's Diesel motor that would never start without a thorough massaging with a blowtorch.

His photographs and drawings are appealing. The latter are especially striking. From the standpoint of technique his illustrations seem to blueprint the art he best expresses with chisel and clay. And the fellow can write, too. All of which, summed up, implies that "Report of the Company" is sure to satisfy its board of directors-at-large. H. T.

High Adventure in High Latitudes



Drawing by Dudley Vaill Talcott in REPORT OF THE COMPANY

Norkap Weathering Cape Farewell

Of Course Madame Speaks French?

PERHAPS it would have been more in keeping with a strict social conscience to disapprove of him firmly. But if you met him a half dozen times a day in practically the same place, as you did all the others, you could hardly think of him as a confirmed panhandler. You were well aware that he was either colossally wise about ways to make an impression, or one of those people able always to retain a completely childlike simplicity and faith. You didn't know which, and you didn't care very much, because he was so definitely something new under the sun, and he was so cheerful and gay about it.

It began with great suddenness. Just one moment there was no one in the street at all but you and the dog on the leash, and the flower seller, with his green tubs of shining jonquils, and pink tulips, and spiky delphinium, and long white boxes of velvety gardenias And then the very next instant he was, somehow, there. He arrived with the effect of having been produced at that spot by someone rubbing a lamp somewhere.

He was on the sidewalk facing you, beaming as if he had known you really forever, and you were the only person in the whole world he was wanting to meet at just that moment.

"Bon jour, Madame," he cried, heartily. *"Bon jour! Madame parle français, naturellement?"*

The thing rang with a tone no stranger could be imagined to adopt, and you looked at him lightning fast to make sure if he was someone you ought to remember. Maybe the man in the secondhand bookstore? Maybe the man who had cooked a turkey once for you, in his pastry shop? Maybe the man who had lit matches, much to the usher's concern, and helped you look for your muffler in the Cinema de Paris?

* * *

But he wasn't anyone you knew. You had never seen him before. You knew it perfectly well. He knew it too. But it was a lovely spring day, and there were flowers there, blazing in the sunshine, and Jock was lolling his small pink tongue pleasantly and even the flower seller was appreciative of the little curtain raiser. . . . It is true he knew also that the policeman on the beat—there must be such a policeman though there is apparently no one in the neighborhood who has ever been able to catch a sight of him—would not look with favor on his stopping people like that on the street, even though his approach was impeccable, and there was only sunshine and gladness in his voice. But *à chaque jour suffit sa peine!*

He had a round gay face with immense, feathery mustaches. His eyes had the bright inquisitiveness of a squirrel's eyes, under the rather random fringe of his thinning, gray hair. His garments must have been assembled hastily from several sources; no one item bore the slightest relation to any other. And, as they were all much too large for him, they gave him more than a little of the air of one of the lighter-hearted clowns at the Cirque Medrano.

All this takes longer to describe than it took to observe.

His next was a master stroke.

He spoke, with dignity and respect, to the dog.

"Bon jour, Monsieur Le Chien," he said, stopping to pat the dog's head lightly and to scratch his ear. Did not everyone who knew one around this neighborhood speak also to one's dog, as they met of a morning, and did not one like to have one's dog spoken to, as well as oneself? One did. *"Bon jour, m'sieu'! Comment allez-vous, hein?"* he said, twitching his mustaches pleasantly.

* * *

He straightened up, smiling with satisfaction at having completed the amenities and established an agreeable foundation for further conversation.

Returning to his certainty, that of course Madame spoke French—like a native, no doubt if, indeed, she had not long lived in Paris and was only here for a visit—it had just occurred to him, as he was taking a turn around the park on this so fine morning of spring, that perhaps Madame would enjoy co-operating with him in the matter of assisting him to get something to eat. It was a small matter, of course. One hesitated to mention it. On such a morning one ought not even, perhaps, to care to eat. One ought only to be glad to walk in the park, and to meet such friends as Madame and Monsieur Le Chien, and feel the warm sunshine on one's back. But sometimes one did not manage all that one aspired to, and for that reason, well, Madame appeared to be happy on this beautiful morning. and Monsieur Le Chien appeared to be happy, and perhaps Madame and M. Le Chien would like to share their happiness with a gentleman whose heart was gay but whose purse, alas, contained, not too few sous to fill his modest wants, but no sous whatever.

However, of course it was possible that Madame was just out for a walk with M. Le Chien and would not care to contribute an insignificant number of sous for the purchase of a bit of breakfast. In which case Madame was to feel not the slightest hesitancy in saying so. One would not think ill of Madame. One would only be glad to have met her and M. Le Chien on this bright morning in spring.

* * *

Well, of course, the outcome is obvious. Who in the world could get around any such business? To be sure the number of sous was quite inadequate, even if one were only wishing to co-operate in the matter of bread, and a bit of honey, instead of trying to make some small exchange for a very surprising and not at all unpleasant interlude.

The sous changed hands. The feathery mustaches twitched and waved in the light breeze. The large garments swirled around the dumpy, cheerful little figure.

And thus we parted. He patted the dog's head once more and scratched the silky ear. *"Au 'voir, Monsieur Le Chien."* He took off his rather limp cap, with its enormous visor and air of having afforded a stout shelter in many weathers. *"Et vous, Madame. Je vous remercie bien. Au 'voir, Madame, au 'voir."*

The flower seller said, with a great laugh, "Well, he's new around here!"

You know panhandling should be discouraged. But after all, all that about the horse chestnuts in bloom and what the Americans think of the French, and what the French think also.

And so, as we went along, laughing, we forgot about the panhandling part, and remembered only that it was spring.

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Budgeting G-Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The additional grant of $225,000 recently voted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Senate Appropriations Committee is an expenditure which every thoughtful citizen should be glad to see diverted from the public treasury.

That the proposal should have encountered so much opposition from certain legislators is surprising, in view of the profligacy of expenditures along other lines, and if dictated solely upon grounds of economy would savor of straining out gnats while swallowing the proverbial camels.

No unbiased appraisal of the achievements of the G-Men during the past two years can fail to evoke admiration for their energetic round-up of desperate criminals.

Crime, which finds an ally in state lines and the numerous legal technicalities which hinder rather than help the local law enforcement agencies, finds itself on the run when confronted by federal forces. The provision of sufficient funds to maintain an adequate force to hold crime in check is not a luxury but a vital necessity.

For years crime has levied an appalling toll on society. This should not be forgotten when budgetary parsimony would obstruct or curtail the activities of an efficient crime combating organization. CHARLES W. E. MORRIS

Boston.

Speed and Safety Not Incompatible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestion that traffic officers be placed at intervals along heavily traveled highways, made by Leavitt F. Morris in the letter columns of the Monitor, would help reduce accidents If it were possible to hold the average speed to thirty miles an hour and never to exceed forty it would also stop accidents.

That sort of thing, however, is not motoring. When folks do anything through a sense of fear, such as the motorists all slowing down at sight of an officer, the problem is not yet solved. A motorist who only drives with caution through fear of being arrested has not yet assimilated a real concept of safety.

The subject of safety in motoring is as large and complex as human nature itself. This fact makes it clear that no set of rules or laws will be sufficient to effect a cure. The only thing that can change human nature is right thinking. Human nature causes our motoring difficulties, therefore, thinking correctly about them will help.

We seem to have made the mistake in the past of thinking that safety lay along the line of improvements in our highways, elimination of hazards, etc Safe driving is one thing, and efficient transportation is another. It is possible to drive safely over the most hazardous of roads.

Such a road did not furnish efficient transportation. It took time and it caused excessive wear on our cars. We drove it in safety, because we understood the hazards and met them. Our modern highways do not present the same hazards, but they do have dangerous situations.

Our problem is to instill sufficient knowledge into motorists that they will realize the essentials of safe transportation on any kind of road they may be driving.

A good motorist is not necessarily a slow one. He may drive fast, but he does not take chances. He goes when the opportunity offers, but will follow a truck for miles if no chance to pass without cutting in comes to him. FREDERIC B. WILLIAMS

Bakersfield, Calif.

Campaign Issues of 1936?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading with much interest the accounts of the stop-Landon campaign in California, and—with no implication of criticism for the so-called Kansas Coolidge—I heartily endorse the movement.

It is certainly *un peu fort* to remark that Republicans must put up a strong candidate if they are to defeat Roosevelt, but more than a man is involved. It is a question of first principles, namely, whether we are to proceed under a program designed to provide freedom for each individual to work out his own problem, or whether we are to try a neo-socialistic form under which the state provides what in effect are minimum guarantees of worldly goods to all.

While the latter program may at first appear to be more humane, more in keeping with the demands of a highly specialized civilization, the fact remains that because it is based on an erroneous postulate, its conclusion is erroneous. This postulate is that there is in the world a specific, static amount of goods or supply which must be regulated and apportioned by law and by force if all are to have a sufficiency.

The first program, that of (if you please) rugged individualism, holds there is no limit on available supply, but that the individual must gain his needs by manifesting new ideas, initiative, application and similar qualities.

To illustrate: John Sweeney loses his job during the depression. He vainly searches for work. He becomes a case example to which socialistically-minded folk may point. But one day when things are apparently at their darkest he gets a bright idea. It is simply to dip popcorn in melted cheese. His wife makes up a batch, he stands on the corner selling it to passing motorists. The idea clicks. John Sweeney now has a yacht.

They call it the American way of doing things. Care should be taken to preserve this freedom of opportunity, not opportunity to starve as maudlin Socialist sentiment would term it, but freedom to express new ideas. This freedom, it has been amply proved, may exist but cannot flourish under a government based on a premise of guarantees, insurances, restrictions, governmental interferences, and Socialism.

If the campaign is to be fought out on the lines of these two conflicting principles, I would deem it wise for the Republicans to name as their candidate Herbert Hoover, who stands in the public mind as the epitome of the principle of rugged individualism. Let there be no retreat, let those who subscribe to the American way of doing things not be deflected by compromises and the acceptance of candidates not absolutely identified with our principles, but fight it out along the battle front delineated by Mr. Hoover and not exhibit doubt or cowardice by accepting a new champion. R. M.

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Things Move

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

HEAVY with complication and suspense, three major factors center political interest this week: the Republican nomination, the tax bill, and the relief bill. Each is in a crucial phase. First, the nomination:

Governor Landon's apparently safe lead is not so certain as it was a week ago. It is finally seen that Senator Borah's opposition is serious. Not that people believe the Idaho senator can be nominated himself, but that his relentless "No," and threat to bolt the party if the Kansas Governor is nominated, constitute a real obstacle. It is a grave problem for the Republicans. The rank and file of the party, and most of its leaders, had made up their minds that Governor Landon would be the candidate, and thought him not at all bad.

Now it is being said that if Governor Landon's nomination means that Senator Borah will refuse to support the ticket, then it would be better to nominate one of the eager candidates waiting at the door. Senators Vandenberg or Steiwer fill the bill in this regard. The Michigan senator has the advantage of several recent coups in Congress; as a matter of fact, he was "mentioned" for the 1936 nomination a good three years ago. Senator Steiwer would be a thoroughly dark horse, remembered chiefly because he sponsored the bonus.

It is still probable that Governor Landon will be nominated after all, but perhaps with less chance of election in view of Senator Borah's irreconcilable attitude. It is hard to see how the leonine Idahoan can retreat now. The likelihood, therefore, is of a Republican campaign without his active participation, as in 1932. Which is taken as another of the many strokes of luck President Roosevelt has had throughout his political career.

* * *

The tax bill is more than ever in the melting pot. Each day, it seems, some sensational new version emerges "about to be recommended by the Senate Finance Committee." The latest headlined plan is a hike of 1 per cent in everybody's personal income tax: an unheard of thing in an election year. President Roosevelt is being most forcefully—and justly—criticized for not having his tax methods charted more carefully by the experts before throwing them into Congress.

During the early New Deal days, when bills were being written by bright young lawyers fresh from Harvard and rushed through Congress before the ink was dry, the President was criticized—also justly—for legislative dictation. Latterly, when it pleased him, he has gone to the opposite extreme, and sometimes even refused to let departmental experts assist at all in the drafting of legislation. In his press conferences, he frequently refused to comment on pending legislation, because he said he didn't want to interfere.

Thus we have had the worst of both worlds. Of course what is needed is the good old golden mean, whereby legislative proposals—which may properly originate in the executive department—are carefully worked out by experts before going to Congress, and then as carefully scrutinized by the legislators. But no more humiliating legislative experience—very damaging to the President's reputation for seriousness—can be imagined than the writing of the "soak-the-rich" bill last year and the corporation surplus bill now.

The bill, as had been expected, is being written in the Senate committee—with daily gymnastic feats, swinging from one position to another.

A similar anomaly has cropped up over the relief bill. Believing that President Roosevelt wished this year's $1,425,000,000 appropriation for relief kept all at the disposal of Harry Hopkins for work relief—since the President had constantly opposed attempts to earmark part of the money for public works—the House committee passed a bill with the money strictly limited to Mr. Hopkins. The President thereupon told his press conference that the money could be distributed any old way he chose—flatly contradicting the sturdy commitments of Representative Buchanan, the committee chairman. Mr. Buchanan, a loyal Democrat from Texas, worked up a mighty wrath which he still nurses. Just when he thought he was being particularly faithful to the President, he finds himself deserted.

* * *

All of which proves that we are in the legislative silly season—the crowded pre-adjournment weeks. We see once more President Roosevelt's habit of launching forth in the direction of generally agreed objectives along paths full of pitfalls.

The final result may be fairly satisfactory, but if so it will be partly by chance, and mostly because—as Jean-Jacques Rousseau said long ago—the general opinion of all the people tends to be sound and wise, and much safer than any individual opinion. This general will is rolling in on the tax bill every day now, and the appropriate joe for congressmen—now being handled by that acute expert on public opinion, Senator Pat Harrison—is to lay an experienced ear to the throbbing ground and listen.